

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
CLOUDY  
Barometer 29.50

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 15, 1913, Temperature a.m. 78, p.m. 88 Humidity...95, 88

August 15, 1913, Temperature a.m. 77, p.m. 70 Humidity...93, 91

9178

晚五十月七年丑癸

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1913.

六拜禮 號六十月八年癸癸

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## TELEGRAMS.

### KING'S SPEECH.

#### PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, Received Aug. 15.  
The Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, and the Speaker in the House of Commons, read the King's speech on the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament. It said that the visit of President Poincaré was a source of great gratification, and the manifestations of good will to which it gave rise afford a fresh guarantee of the continuance of the cordial friendship uniting the two countries.

**The Balkan War.**  
The speech refers to the conference of Balkan delegates in London which agreed on a treaty of peace, and much regrets that the renewal of hostilities between the different nationalities again created a state of war accompanied by many deplorable incidents.

**Hopes for Permanent Peace.**  
"It is satisfactory," the speech proceeds, that the conference of belligerents at Balkanost has led to the cessation of hostilities, which I hope will be permanent. It is a cause of great satisfaction to me that the Great Powers have kept constantly in touch with each other, and my Government has done all in its power to facilitate the interchange of views, and co-operation in action through the Ambassadors in London."

The speech further expresses satisfaction in the passing of the Scottish Temperance and Mental Deficiency Bills. The King had pleasure in assenting to the Sudan Loan Bills, which he confidently hoped would not only add to the prosperity of that territory, but would afford increased sources of supply to the cotton industry of Britain.

**Overseas Matter.**  
"The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, will assure that the Supreme Tribunal of the Empire will be fully and adequately constituted so as to meet the growing requirements of my Indian Empire and my Dominions Overseas."

## POSTMEN'S CONDITIONS.

### SELECT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

London, Received Aug. 15.  
The Select Committee appointed to investigate the conditions of Post Office servants recommends increased pay, Trade Union recognition, forty-eight hours a week for postmen, and no abolition of Christmas Boxes.

### SIR JOHN SIMON.

#### FOR N. W. MANCHESTER.

London, Received Aug. 15.  
Sir John Simon, has informed constituents at Walthamstow, that he has decided, after consultation with Mr. Asquith, to contest North-West, Manchester at the next election, which he says will be critical.

### SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT.

#### KAID MACLEAN ENGAGED.

London, Received Aug. 15.  
Kaid Maclean has become engaged to the daughter of the late General Sir Harry Freuden-

## TELEGRAMS.

### CHESTERFIELD ELECTION.

#### LABOUR LEADER'S VIEW.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, Received Aug. 15.  
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Chairman of the Labour Party, in a letter to Mr. Kenyon, the nominee of the Miners' Federation and the Dockers' Union says:—"If you want to be the Liberal candidate you had better say so honestly. If you try to run as the Labour candidate, you must accept a certain responsibility. To try to do both is wrong morally."  
The attitude of the official Labourites is expected to lead to trouble with the Miners' Federation, several mining members of the House of Commons are supporting Mr. Kenyon.

### ULSTER RIOTS.

#### MAN SHOT.

London, Received Aug. 15.  
Rioting took place at Londonderry on Thursday evening. A man who was in the act of looking out of a window was shot and killed.  
The Mayor has requested that troops be brought in.

### SOTTO FREE.

#### Magisterial Decision Given To-day.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, gave his decision in the case in which application was made for the extradition of Vicente Sotto to the Philippine Islands.  
Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor made the application for extradition. Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, represented the American Government. Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton of Messrs. Brutton and Heit, defended. Inspector E. O'Sullivan appeared for the police.

When the decision was read there was a good number Europeans and Filipinos in Court.  
**Points From the Decision.**  
For the benefit of our readers we give the following main points of his Worship's decision:

The Philippines are a part of the United States.  
The documents are authentic.

An extraditable crime has been committed.

**For the Defence.**  
His Worship found for the defendant on the fourth point as to Habeas Corpus. This means freedom for Sotto.

His Worship said:—  
The defendant Vicente Sotto was charged before me under the Extradition Act 1870 of being convicted of the commission of the crime of abduction at Cebu in the Philippine Islands within the jurisdiction of the United States of America.

Mr. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Brutton for the defence.

At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution Mr. Brutton, solicitor for the defendant, applied for the discharge of the defendant on the grounds that the Crown had not made out their case against the Defendant.

The first ground alleged was that the prosecution had not proved that the Philippine Islands were a constituent part of the United States. The second point was that the documents were not properly authenticated. The third was that there was no evidence of an extraditable crime, and the fourth was that under sec-

## TELEGRAMS.

### GOVERNOR SULZER.

#### A DEADLOCK.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, Received Aug. 15.  
Reuter's correspondent at Albany states that Governor Sulzer refuses to relinquish the Governorship until the case has been tested in the Courts. Lieutenant Governor Glynn maintains that he has the sole right to the office. The State employees are demoralised, and the affairs of the State are in a chaotic condition as a result of the dispute.  
Sulzer's wife has broken down, and three nerve specialists are attending her.

### OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.

London, Received Aug. 15.  
Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., British Minister at Belgrade, has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, in succession to Sir Louis Malet, K.C.M.G., C.B., who has been appointed Ambassador at Constantinople.

Section 6 of the Habeas Corpus Act the matter was "res judicata." The fifth point was that the Orders in Council have not been proved. This last point was afterwards abandoned by the defence.

I should here mention that the present Defendant was charged in April 1912 with respect to extradition proceedings. The offence which was that of abduction was exactly the same as the present charge. The Magistrate (Mr. E. A. Irving) made an order committing him. The defendant was then brought up on a Writ of Habeas Corpus and discharged by the Full Court. The case is reported in the Hongkong Law Reports, Vol. VII, p. 139.

I should now deal with the first point. Mr. Brutton first referred me to Section 25 of the Act. Section 25 of the Act is as follows:—  
25. For the purpose of this Act, every colony, dependency, and constituent part of a foreign state, and every vessel of that state, shall (except where expressly mentioned as distinct in this Act) be deemed to be within the jurisdiction of and to be part of such foreign state.

Mr. Brutton then stated "The Philippine Islands are not a Colony or dependency therefore the prosecution must prove that the Philippine Islands are a constituent part of the United States."

Mr. Anderson, Consul General of the United States, had given evidence to the effect that the Philippine Islands were neither a dependency nor a colony.

The question which I have to decide is what is the construction to be placed on Section 25 of the Act, and also what is its scope and object. I am of opinion that the words "colony, dependency and constituent part of a foreign state" refer to dependencies and to dependencies alone and do not refer in any way to the parent Foreign State. If you look at the last line of the section we find these words "to be part of such foreign state". If the words "constituent part of a foreign state" referred to the parent foreign state it would not be deemed "to be part of such foreign state". The scope and object of the section is to make it quite clear that a Foreign State includes dependencies.

Sir Francis Pigott in his work on Extradition refers to Section 25 in three places, on pages 164, 166 and 170. Pages 164 and 166 refer to that portion of Section 25 which relates to foreign ships. The first paragraph on page 170 is as follows:—

## TELEGRAMS.

### MEXICAN SITUATION.

#### A NEW PHASE.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, Received Aug. 15.  
The Mexican situation has taken on a new phase as a result of the remarks of the former United States Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Wilson, charging the British Foreign Office with unjustly blaming him for inducing Great Britain to believe that the United States would recognise President Huerta. Mr. Wilson described the statement published explaining Great Britain's position as a subterfuge.

#### A Reprimand.

President Wilson on Thursday evening publicly reprimanded Mr. Wilson, and instructed the American Ambassador in London to express the Government's regret to Sir Edward Grey, that a diplomatic official of the United States should be guilty of such impropriety.

With regard to foreign colonies, s. 25 provides that every colony, dependency, and constituent part of a foreign state "is to be deemed within the jurisdiction of and to be part of such foreign state" except where expressly mentioned in the Act as distinct. It would seem, therefore, that in the case of a fugitive from a foreign colony to the United Kingdom, the requisition is to be made in the usual manner by the diplomatic representative of the foreign state, and not the colonial Governor. But where the fugitive from a foreign colony is in a British colony, there is an express distinction made by the Act. The section is so drafted that it seems doubtful whether the requisition could be made to the Secretary of State by the diplomatic representative in England, and by him forwarded to the Governor of the colony.

The marginal note to this paragraph is "Foreign Colonies" and Sir Francis Pigott makes it very clear that the words in Section 25 "every colony, dependency and constituent part of a Foreign State" refer to Foreign Colonies. I may mention Sir Francis Pigott does not mention Section 25 in his judgment in the Habeas Corpus proceedings.

I now propose to refer to the evidence given at the trial.  
Mr. T. C. Welch, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Philippine Islands, was called as a witness for the prosecution. Mr. Welch is also an admitted Barrister of the Federal Court.

His evidence as to the political status of the Philippine Islands in relation to the United States was as follows:—

"The United States is a Federal Republic, originally consisting of thirteen individual States which had won their independence and each of which was sovereign and all of which at the time of the adoption of the Constitution were united in a confederacy, the central government of which operated only upon the States and not upon the citizens. By the adoption of the constitution a central government was formed to which the individual States yielded their attributes of sovereignty with respect to foreign relations and to some extent with respect to their relations with each other, each retaining its sovereignty with respect to the regulation of its internal affairs. By the constitution also the Federal Government obtained full powers and direct sovereignty over the citizens of the several states. About the time that the constitution was adopted there was ceded by the several States to the United States a large amount of territory the title to which was claimed by the States. By the constitution the Congress was given power to regulate and govern the territory and other

## TELEGRAMS.

### VANCOUVER RIOTS.

#### MOB RULE CHECKED.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, Received Aug. 15.  
Reuter's correspondent at Victoria states that the presence of the militia is checking mob rule in the city. Scores of non-protestants have been expelled from the towns and Orientals have been driven out.

#### Additional Troops.

Four hundred additional troops have been despatched from Vancouver. At Victoria a number of mine managers have been forced to take refuge in the hills, business men are leaving the towns and a number of houses have been burnt.

property of the United States and also the power to declare war. The treaty-making power was placed in the hands of the Executive subject to confirmation by the Senate, which is the Upper House of the Congress. By virtue of the powers which I have mentioned Congress has from time to time provided various forms of government for the territory which I have mentioned as well as for other territory which has come into the possession of the United States by treaty or by the voluntary offer of the inhabitants of such territory. The instances of this are sufficiently numerous to have established a customary rule of practice with regard to the treatment of such territory. The case of Florida, which was included in the cross-examination of Mr. Anderson, furnishes an early example of the practice which has obtained ever since. In that case after the cession by Spain, the President succeeded the King of Spain as the source of government until such time as Congress should exercise its constitutional function of providing a government of its own devising in accordance with the United States Constitution and the Treaty, which in that case provided that the inhabitants should be admitted to the privileges of citizens of the United States. I would say that the Treaty with Spain ceding Florida was in 1819. The President continued to be the source of government in that territory until in 1821 Congress passed an Act authorising the President among other things to take possession of and occupy the territories of East and West Florida and providing further that until the end of the first session of the next Congress, unless provisions therefor should be made by Congress, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing Government should be vested in such persons and exercised in such manner as the President should direct. (The Act of Congress with respect to Florida passed in 1821 was put in as an exhibit.) On March 30th, 1822, Congress passed the Act establishing a territorial Government in Florida (chapter 13 of the first session of the 17th Congress). Florida continued to be a territory until 1845, when it was admitted to the Union. Roughly speaking, that has been the course pursued by the United States with all its territorial acquisitions hitherto; that is, a temporary government has been established in the first place, which has continued for longer or shorter periods until the people of the United States have tentatively expressed a promise later to admit to the Union by authorising a territorial government. During this first period the territory is called for convenience an unorganised territory, in distinction from the regularly organised territories, which is the second period of evolution into a statehood. The Philippine Islands

## TELEGRAMS.

### PANAMA CANAL.

#### FIRST VESSEL TO PASS.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, Received Aug. 15.  
Reuter's correspondent in a telegram from Buenos Aires states that the "Fram" has sailed for Colon, where she is to embark Amundsen and Peary.  
The "Fram" will be the first vessel to pass through the Panama Canal, after which Amundsen's party is expected to follow.

lands were acquired from Spain, first by military occupation and finally by the Treaty of Paris. After the Treaty of Paris and until March 2nd, 1901, the source of government in the Philippines was the President of the United States. On the last date Congress passed an Act by way of a proviso in an Appropriation Bill, chapter 803 of the 56th Congress, which is commonly known as the Spooner Amendment, providing that all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippines should until otherwise provided by Congress be vested in such persons and exercised in such manner as the President should direct. At this point I would call attention to the fact that while the Treaty of Friendship of 1819 provided for the future admission in citizenship of the inhabitants of Florida, the Treaty of Paris specifically left the determination of the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the ceded territory to Congress. On July 1st, 1902, an Act was approved temporarily to provide for administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands and for other purposes (chapter 1309 of the first session of 57th Congress). The Philippines are still governed under the provisions of the Act. It was held with respect to Florida and it was held with respect to the Philippines that the provisions of the Constitution do not all of them of their own force extend to newly acquired territory of the United States, but that Congress has power to extend such provision or provision as it may see fit. Congress has among other things legislated as to the status of the inhabitants of the Philippines, granting them what is called Philippine citizenship and authorising the Philippine Legislature to provide for the naturalisation into Philippine citizenship; it has extended to the Philippines most of the provisions of the Bill of Rights and has extended other constitutional provision. By Exhibit 13 it extended to the Philippine Islands the provisions of the Revised Statutes with respect to extradition between the United States and foreign countries, and it follows that the provision of Article Six of the Constitution, respecting the force of treaties, are in vigour in the Philippines at least to the extent of extradition. It would be seen from what I have said that if by a citizen one means a member of a civil state entitled to all the privileges of such members the Filipinos are not citizens of the United States. If, however, by the word citizen we mean a person owning allegiance to a sovereign and conversely entitled to the protection of that sovereign they are citizens. It follows further that if by the words "incorporated into the United States" we mean having been taken into the citizenship of States and given the status of a sovereign State and member of a union the Philippine Islands have not been so incorporated. If, however, the words mean taken under the sovereignty of the United States, receiving by right the protection of the United States and having a local and practically

## TELEGRAMS.

### CHINESE REFUGEES.

#### FLO. KING TO JAPAN.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, Received Aug. 15.  
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo states that Chinese refugees continue to flock into Japan and are dispersing to mountain resorts.

#### Dr. Su Disappears.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Huang Hsing have disappeared.

autonomous form of Government granted by the United States, then they have been so incorporated." I also propose to refer to the following evidences given by Consul General Anderson on cross-examination on the 16th June, 1913.

Q. Has there been any Act of Congress incorporating the Philippine Islands into the United States?

A. There has been no Act giving the Philippines a general status other than that of an unorganised territory except certain Acts which extend certain laws relating to the organised territories and States to the Philippine Islands.

Q. Has there been any Act of Congress definitely making the Philippine Islands a part of the United States?

A. There has, with certain limitations.

Q. What are those limitations?

A. The Sovereignty of the United States is exercised over territory which has various relations to the Sovereignty. Among the classes of territory covered by this Sovereignty are the States themselves which have a direct voice in the Government of themselves and of the Territories of the United States.

Another class the organized Territories which have no direct voice in the Government of the country as a whole and have a limited voice in their own Government, and a third class is that of the unorganized Territories which have no voice in the Central Government and have a very limited voice (if any) in their own Government. Both classes of Territories are governed directly or indirectly by the Congress of the United States. Congress extends to these Territories such political powers and such laws of the United States as it wishes to extend. The full and absolute sovereignty over these Territories lies in Congress. Their sovereignty is exercised all the way from a Resolution directing the President of the United States to take possession of Territory obtained by Treaty or otherwise, to organizing such Territory with full municipal powers representing all rights privileges immunities and powers guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States or by laws passed by Congress. In the case of the Philippines, the Islands were in the possession of the Military Forces of the United States at the time Spain ceded such territory to the United States. The Islands were governed by the Military Authorities of the United States and the Treaty of Gession merely confirmed the possession which United States already had, and powers which the United States was already exercising. In an Act approved 2nd March 1900, the Congress of the United States provided that all military, civil and judicial powers necessary to govern the Philippine Islands acquired by the Treaties concluded at Paris on the 10th day of December 1898 and at Washington on the 7th day of November 1900 shall until otherwise provided by Congress be vested in such person

(Continued on Page 10.)



## Notices

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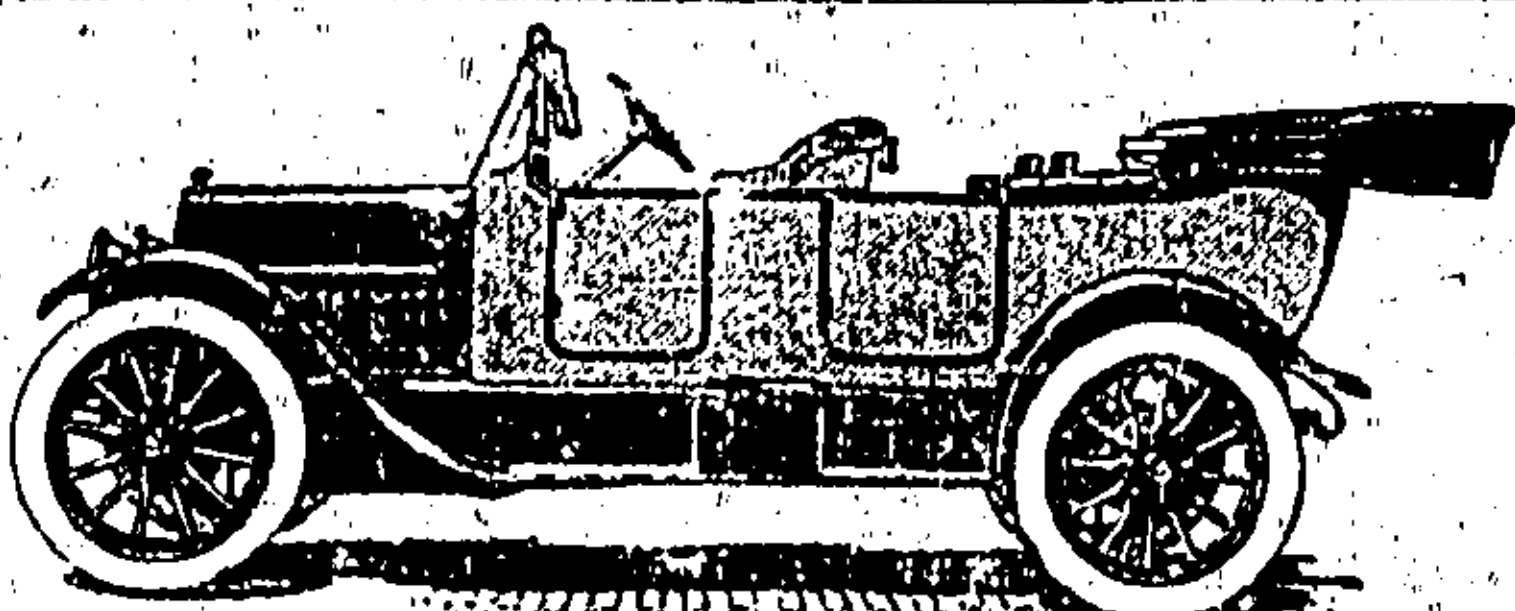
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TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

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## Desperadoes in Kwangtung.

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vernment at Canton to assure due  
protection and security from these  
desperadoes to the industrious  
populations in the country as  
much as to those who dwell in the  
city of Canton, and it is to be  
hoped that General Lung will not  
make the mistake of his prede-  
cessors in the Tutuhship of leav-  
ing the country populations to  
take care of themselves. This  
grievance has been voiced very  
forcibly in the past by the Pro-  
vincial Assembly. Until use is  
made of the large force which the  
Province maintains in putting  
down the piracy and brigandage  
which has so long been rampant  
in the Province, it can  
never be claimed that  
Kwangtung is well governed.  
Some serious attempt should be  
made as early as possible to es-  
tablish a more effective control  
over the import and possession of  
arms in every town, village and  
hamlet of the Province, and es-  
pecially in the riverine districts.  
If Canton possessed a military force  
worthy of the name a great deal  
might be done in this direction;  
but so long as the Cantonese  
Army is lacking in loyalty, disci-  
pline and esprit de corps to the  
degree revealed during the past  
fortnight, the task of adminis-  
tering the Government of Kwang-  
tung is not one to be envied by  
any man. Canton at the present  
moment can only be regarded as  
an quiescent volcano. There may be  
an eruption at any moment.

South China Morning Post.

## The Silver Position.

Speaking of the millions ster-  
ling of silver said to be held in  
Peking and Shanghai, our  
contemporary says that these  
amounts "cannot be regarded as  
speculative but should rather be  
described as the gigantic and  
unimpaired savings bank of  
the moneyed classes." Being tied  
up they can exercise no effect  
upon the general market. What-  
ever happens in the realm of  
silver the layman hopes that we  
shall experience no more of those  
violent daily fluctuations in  
exchange for some time to come,  
until, at least, China has got upon  
her legs again.

China Mail.

## Canton Quiet.

The picturesque reports which  
have appeared in certain news-  
papers have considerably magni-  
fied the condition of affairs at  
Canton, so much so, indeed, that,  
as will be seen from our news  
columns to-day, the new Com-  
mander of the Kwangtung troops  
has been constrained to telegraph  
a kind of protest to Hongkong,  
while at the same time assuring  
all that the condition of  
affairs in the "City of Rams" is  
practically quiet and that only a  
few disbanded soldiers are giving  
trouble. It would seem, there-  
fore, that General Lung will soon  
enter upon his Governorship of  
the City under conditions as  
favourable as might be expected  
after so much trouble and anxiety  
of the past two months.

## Builder of Bridges.

Mr James R. Bell, who has died  
at the age of seventy-one, was  
responsible for much notable  
engineering work in India. One  
of the structures erected by him  
was the Empress Bridge over the  
Sutlej, and he is said to have been  
the original of Kipling's "Bridge  
Builder." Engineering skill was  
characteristic of his family, and  
the name of his grandfather, Mr.  
James Bremner, will long be re-  
membered as that of the engineer  
who refloated the Great Britain  
when she stranded on the Irish  
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## SHORT STORY.

## THE STRANGE CRIME OF JOHN BOULNOIS.

A STIRRING DETECTIVE  
TALE.

(Continued from last Saturday).

But whether the two could be friends much longer was becoming a dark and ugly question. A year or before, Boulnois had married and beautiful and not unsuccessful actress, to whom he was devoted in his own shy and ponderous style; and the proximity of the household to Champion's had given the flighty celebrity opportunity for behaviour in a way that could not but cause painful and rather base excitement. Sir Claude had carried the arts of publicity to perfection; and he seemed to take a crazy pleasure in being equally ostentatious in an intrigue that could do him no sort of honour. Footmen from Pendragon were perpetually leaving bouquets for Mrs. Boulnois; carriages and motor cars were perpetually calling at the cottage for Mrs. Boulnois; balls and masquerades perpetually filled the grounds, in which the baronet paraded Mrs. Boulnois like the Queen of Love and Beauty at a tournament. That very evening, marked by Mr. Kidd for the exposition of Catastrophism, had been marked by Sir Claude Champion for an open air rendering of Romeo and Juliet in which he was to play Romeo to a Juliet it was needless to name.

"I don't think it can go on without a smash," said the young man with red hair, getting up and shaking himself. "Old Boulnois may be squared—or he may be square. But if he's square he's thick—what you might call cubic. But I don't believe it's possible."

"He is a man of grand intellectual powers," said Calhoun Kidd in a deep voice.

"Yes," answered Dalroy. "But even a man of grand intellectual powers can't be such a blighted fool as all that. Must you be going on? I shall be following myself in a minute as two."

But Calhoun having finished a milk-and-soda, betook himself smartly up the road towards the Grey Cottage, leaving his cynical informant to his whiskey and tobacco. The last of the daylight had faded; the skies were of a dark green-grey like elated sladdad here and there with a star; but lighter on the left side of the sky with the promise of a rising moon. The woods looked very black.

The Grey Cottage, which stood intronched, as it were in a square of stiff high hedges was so close under the pines and palisades of the park that Kidd at first mistook it for Park Lodge. Finding the name on the narrow wooden gate however, and seeing by his watch that the hour of the "Thinker's" appointment had just struck, he went in and knocked at the front door. Inside the garden hedge he could see that the house although upretentious enough was larger and more luxurious than it looked at first, and was quite a different kind of place from a porter's lodge. A dog kennel and a beehive stood outside, like symbols of old English country life; the moon was rising behind a plantation of prosperous trees, the dog that came out of the kennel was reverend looking and reluctant to bark, and the plin elderly man servant who opened the door was brief but dignified.

"Mr. Boulnois asked me to offer his apologies, sir," he said; "but he has been obliged to go out suddenly."

"But see here, I had an appointment," said the interviewer with a rising voice. "Do you know where he went to?"

"The Pendragon Park sir," said the servant, rather somberly and began to close the door.

"Did he go with Mrs.—with the rest of the party?" he asked rather vaguely.

"No sir," said the man rather shortly; "he stayed behind, and then went out alone"; and he shut the door, not brutally but with an air of duty done.

The American, that curious compound of impudence and sensitiveness, was annoyed. He felt a strong desire to hustle them all along a bit and teach them business habits—the heavy old dog, and the grizzled heavy faced old butler with his prehistoric shirt front and the drowsy old moor, and above all the scatter brained old philosopher who couldn't keep an appointment.

"If that's the way he goes on, he deserves to lose his wife's purest devotion," said Mr. Calhoun Kidd. "But perhaps he's gone over to make a row. In that case, I reckon a man from the 'Western Sun' will be on the spot."

And, turning the corner by the open lodge gates, he set off, stamping up the long avenue to

black pine woods that pointed in abrupt perspective toward the inner gardens of Pendragon Park. That avenue seemed to him to be endless; he half believed it was telescoping onward like a corridor in a nightmare. The trees were as black and orderly as plumes upon a hearse; there were still a few stars. He was a man with no literary than direct natural associations; the word "Ravenswood" came into his head repeatedly. It was partly the raven colour of the pine woods, but partly also an indescribable atmosphere almost described in Scott's great tragedy: the smell of something that died in the eighteenth century; the smell of dank gardens and broken urns; of wrongs that will never now be righted; of something that is more the less incurably sad because it is strangely unreal.

More than once, as he went up that trim black road of tragic artifice, he stopped, startled, thinking he heard steps in front of him. He could see nothing in front but the twin sombre walls of pine and the wedge of starlight sky about them. At first he thought he must have fancied it, or been mocked by a mere echo of his own tramp. But as he went on he more and more inclined to conclude, with the remains of his reason, that there really were other feet upon the road. He thought hazily of ghosts, and was surprised how swiftly he could see the image of an appropriate and local ghost, one with a face as white as Pierrot's, but patched with black.

The apex of the triangle of dark blue sky was growing brighter and bluer, but he did not realize as yet that this was because he was coming nearer to the lights of the great house and garden. He only felt that the atmosphere was growing more intense; there was in the sadness more violence and secrecy—more—he hesitated for the word, and then said it with a jerk of laughter—Catastrophism.

More pines, more pathway slid past him, and then he stood rooted as by a blast of magic. It is vain to say that he felt as if he had got into a dream; by this time he felt quite certain that he had got into a book. For we human beings are used to inappropriate things; we are accustomed to the clatter of the incongruous; it is a tune to which we can go to sleep. If one appropriate thing happens, it wakes us up like the pang of a perfect chord. Something happened such as would have happened in such a place in a forgotten tale.

Over the black pine wood came flying and flashing in the moon a naked sword, such a slender and sparkling rapier as may have fought many an unjust duel in that ancient park. It fell on the pathway far in front of him, and lay there, glistening like a large needle. He ran like a hare and

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and bent to look at it. Seen at closer quarters, it had rather a showy look; the big red jewels in the hilt and guard were a little dubious. But there were other red drops upon the blade which were not dubious.

He looked round wildly in the direction from which the dazzling missile had come, and saw that at this point the sable facade of fir and pine was interrupted by a smaller road at right angles—which, when returned it, brought him in full view of the long lighted house, with a lake and fountains in front of it. Nevertheless he did not look at this, having something more interesting to look at.

Above him, at the angle of the steep green bank of the terraced garden, was one of those small picturesque surprises common in the old landscape-gardening: a kind of small round hill or dome grass, like a giant mole-hill, ringed and crowned with three concentric fences of roses and having a sun-dial in the highest point in the centre. Kidd could see the finger of the dial stand up dark against the sky like the dorsal fin of a shark, and the vain moonlight clinging to that idle clock. But he saw something else clinging to it also; for one wild moment, the figure of a man.

(To be Continued.)

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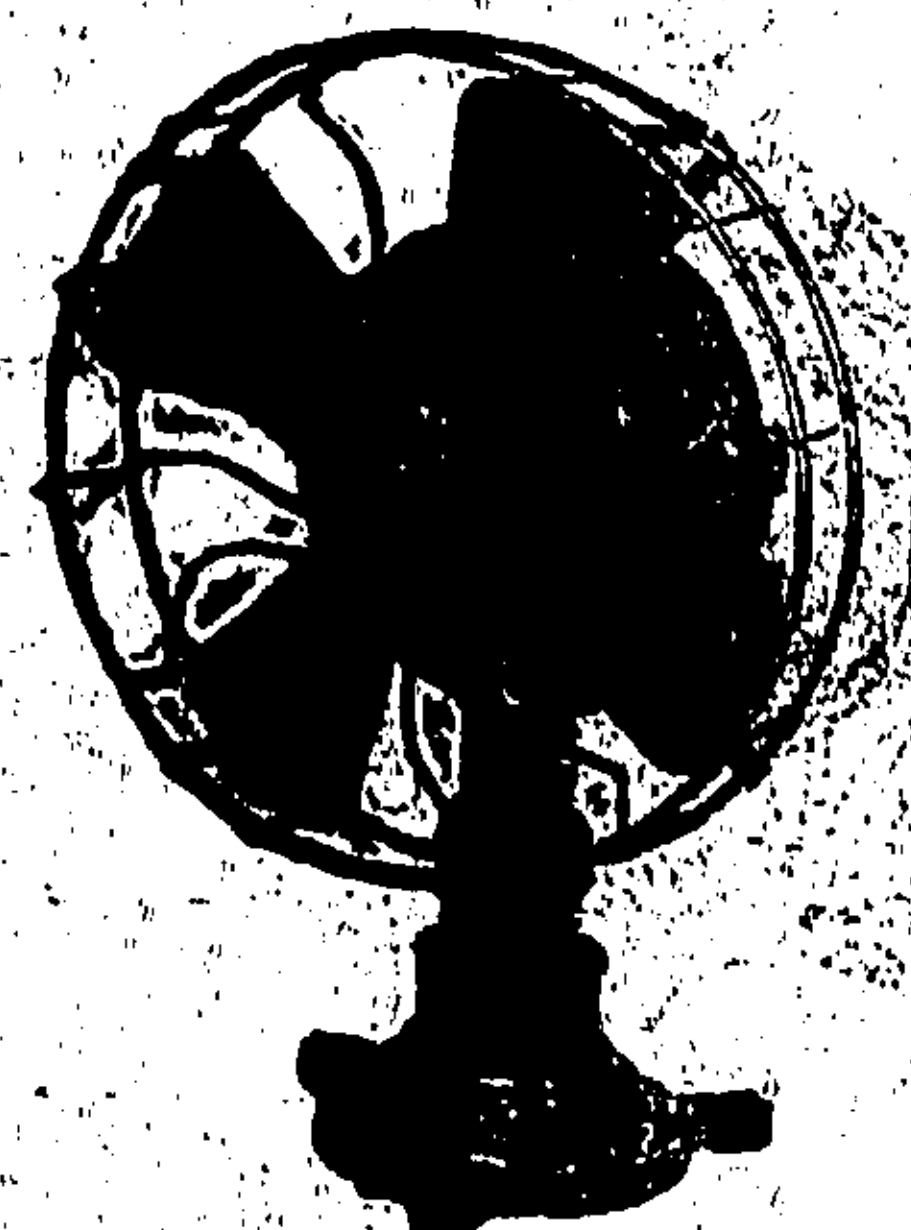
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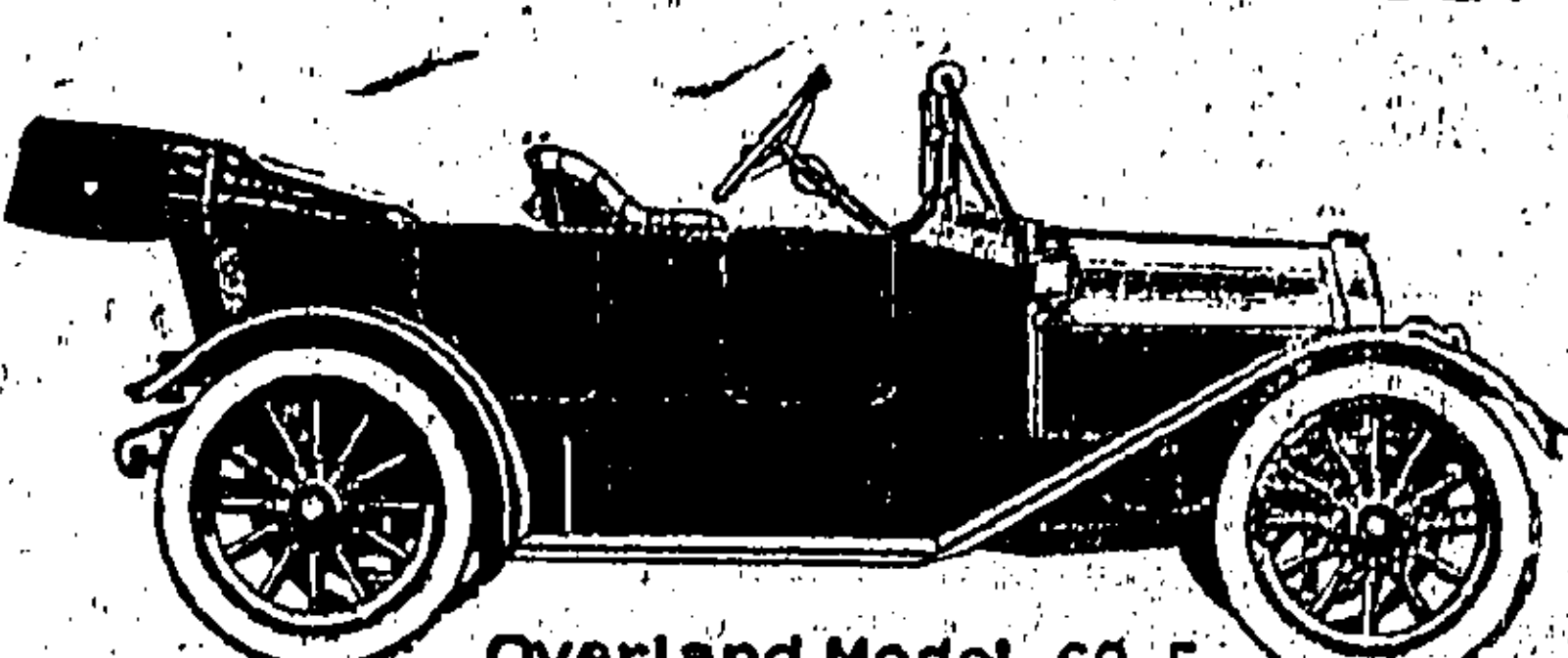
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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1913.

### IMPERIAL UNITY.

Home papers to hand contain full accounts of the ceremony in the Strand when His Majesty laid the foundation-stone of the new Commonwealth building. That ceremony was one of pride to more than Australia; it was a proof of the new Imperial spirit. Sir George Reid put the matter as finely as it has ever been put in the address which he read to His Majesty. The growing sense of Imperial unity has never been better expressed than in the following words:—"I feel I need not remind your Majesty that this new building will proclaim something more than the industrial growth of Australia. It will also testify to the increasing intimacy and harmony of the political relationship between the Mother and the Daughter lands. Some ties have gone, but the ties that really do unite Britain and the Dominions beyond the seas—mutual betterment, pride of race, grandeur of tradition, glory of achievement, loyalty to the Throne, a resolve to stand shoulder to shoulder when our King calls—all these remain, and they are strengthened by the flight of time."

These are words which fire the imagination, but they should do something more. They should remind us of the fact that the self-governing Dominions are fast becoming states of dominating power. There are, therefore, Imperial problems yet to be faced. The ties which bind the Colonies and Dominions to the Mother Country have to be made closer still, and the process of binding them more firmly must be conducted with much care. The problem is made easier, however, by the fact that—to quote Sir George Reid again—"the emigrant has ceased to be an exile." That striking phrase contains a great truth. The emigrant no longer goes out to a supposed inferior country. The newcomer to Canada and Australia, for instance, enters a land which has its own traditions and ideals. He becomes a member of a new nation. But he finds also that, free as the new land is, untrammelled by ancient traditions as it is, it has still a one-ness of spirit and faith and ideals with the Mother Country. The ancient barriers have been broken down. The great Imperial chain is being more firmly welded every year.

It is not the Mother Country, however, asking a little too much of these young nations when she regards it as possible for more sentimental considerations to maintain the present relationships? Consider what the Empire will be in a quarter or half a century's time, when the Dominions have more fully developed their resources. The opportunities for the Empire will then be enormous. Is the Mother Country to take the lead in making the most of these opportunities? We are not referring now particularly to matters of trade, though that should be the first consideration, but also to matters of defence and to ideals. The development of a still deeper and fuller spirit of Imperialism than exist at present must be done not hurriedly, but steadily and with infinite care. So far, it has largely developed itself, but the time has come when it should be carefully fostered.

### A Lack of Courtesy.

We have heard before now on the want of courtesy towards ladies shown by a section of young men in the Colony, and we remark another phase of it now. The blood of passengers by a late Star ferry after the theatre must often boil at the unseemly scenes witnessed on the other side. It is a common practice for one young man cut of a party of four or five, to dash downstairs just before the ferry is alongside. He is up the steps and off the wharf before the first-class gangway is down. He immediately hails the "ricksha coolie," engages four or five, and the case may remain by the simple process of collecting the seat cushions, and waits. Given three or four of these young men and a big number of "rickshas" are held up. This not only makes it difficult for ladies, when they appear, to secure a "ricksha," but it makes it hard for them to get off the wharf at all. The street outside is a pandemonium of "rickshas," coolies, and excited young men looking for and shouting to each other. Ladies have either to wait until the muddle is cleared, and risk losing a "ricksha" altogether, or to force their way through the press and be jostled about rather badly. We have seen this not once but many times. And it is full time that the practices were stopped. A European policeman who knew his business could handle the press; an Indian policeman is quite helpless to cope with the needs of the case.

### The Peak School.

The decision of the Government to establish a school for the children of Peak residents will doubtless provoke some little controversy. As far as one can judge from the circular issued by the Director of Education, the authorities are much more enthusiastic over this scheme than they were, or are, over the proposed boys' school at Kowloon. It has been suggested to us that the Government is not justified in spending a large sum of money for the erection and maintenance of a school on the Peak, especially since the Director of Education himself admits that "the natural fluctuation of the population at the Peak and the recurrent loss in the numbers of children of school-going years" have constituted the main problem in the past. What guarantee is there that the future will see any improvement in this respect?

### A Contrast.

Then there is a further question—whether the majority of Peak residents cannot afford to educate their own children without assistance from the Government. But that point aside, there does appear to be a wonderful determination on the part of the authorities to push the scheme at all costs. The whole plan we are told is dependent on the necessary funds being noted by the Legislative Council and on the number of pupils who will come forward, yet already a headmaster has been appointed and a second fully trained teacher is being engaged from home. In the case of the boys' school at Kowloon the authorities were content to erect a little makeshift and place one of the Hongkong teachers in charge. This was obviously not the way to test the need of such a school; it was too temporary, and there was no guarantee that a permanent school would follow. Therefore parents naturally hesitated before taking their boys from other schools. The contrast in dealing with the Peak and the Kowloon problem is most striking. In both instances though, the matter has been bungled from the start. The authorities should have approached all parents in Kowloon and on the Peak and enquired if they would patronise a school if one were permanently provided in each place. In this way definite data could have been obtained without any difficulty, and what is more, without any cost.

### DAY BY DAY.

Nothing can be made of nothing; he who has laid up no material can produce no combinations.—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

### Gamblers.

Fifteen gamblers from West Point were brought before Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court, this morning, the first defendant being fined \$50 and the remainder \$5 each.

### Appointments.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Edgar William Carpenter to act as Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 28th ultimo.

### Ordinances Allowed.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances to amend the Deportation Ordinances, 1912: An Ordinance to revive the Kope Company's Tramway Ordinance, 1901.

### Opium Divan.

Seven men were charged before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning with being concerned in an opium divan at West Point. The keeper was fined \$250 and the remainder as smokers \$2 each.

### Game Licences.

It is notified that licences to shoot and take game granted under Ordinance 6 of 1885, are due for renewal or issue on first day of September, 1913. Applicants for such licences, the fee for which is \$10, are requested to give their addresses, and write their names legibly.

### The Victoria Theatre.

Notwithstanding the wet weather lately, the Victoria Theatre has had good houses, owing to the fine programme arranged for the convenience of the public. To-night Sunday and Monday, an excellent programme has been issued. Special mention must be made of the festival of Berlin in the occasion of the Emperor's Jubilee, and the dramatic picture of "The Private Enquiry Office" in two parts.

### Tenders Wanted.

It is notified in the "Gazette" that sealed tenders, which should be clearly marked "Tender for the repair of the Post Office Luncheon," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Friday, the 29th August. Specifications can be obtained at the Government Marine Surveyor's Office. Repairs to be executed to the satisfaction of the Government Marine Surveyor. The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. The contractor to supply a suitable launch during the repairs.

### BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

The Bandmann Opera Company scored a decided success at the Theatre Royal, last night, when they staged *Autumn Manoeuvres* before a remarkably good audience. This being the third time the play has taken command of the boards in the Colony it is a little late in the day to discuss either the play itself or to make any critical allusion to the members of the company who are responsible for the principal component parts of this military farce.

Mr. Frith, as Captain Withers of the Broadshire Territoria, was looked forward to by eager laughter seekers long before he received the stage boy's call, and when he did appear, or rather immediately he was heard shouting out his confused orders to his wacky company, the house roared. He was funny in the camp scene, and infectious in his "Death of Desdemona, Othello, by William Shakespeare." Mr. McGrath, as Captain Falconer of the Hussars, sang delightfully, and the charm of his song in the camp scene will long be remembered. He played his part well too, and though it is one that induced overdoing, Mr. McGrath proved his judgment and stage training to be excellent by giving the part just what it needed and no more.

The farewell performance was a success which the theatre-goers and the players themselves equally enjoyed it. The company leave to-day for Singapore.

### CANTON QUIET.

How Long will the Armistice Last?

Canton, Friday Afternoon.—Things were quite quiet last night and this morning, but the authorities expressed grave doubts this morning as to how long the armistice would last. As will be seen from the last despatch, the Tutch ordered troops to disarm by 5 p.m. yesterday. This time was afterwards extended till noon to-day. Pardon was promised to rebel troops who handed in their arms; and, in the case of men who were professional soldiers, permission was to be given to rejoin the army subsequently.

The Luk Kwan infantry seem to have obeyed the mandate and sent in their arms, for your correspondent met hundreds of them in the native city, unarmed, this morning. The artillery, on the other hand, who were supposed to unship their guns, refused and it was from them that trouble was expected. Firing was heard from the In Tong district soon after noon.

Going down river now, towards Tai Sha Tou, it is noticeable that the Bund is once more almost deserted. The salt junks began to move at about midday. The rebels are thought to have been assembling at In Tong ever since General Lung's proclamation.

Later.—The firing cannot be located. From the roof of Tai Sha Ton Station there is a good view of the country round but there are no signs of any shooting, and no reports have been heard for over an hour. The river looks more deserted than ever and it may be mentioned, as evidence of the general fear of bombardment, that intending passengers to Hongkong by rail were warned to-day by the consular officials that there might be danger. Two English ladies who returned to Tungshan this morning from the Shamen thinking the trouble was over, have been warned to leave by the British Consul.

During the morning one could see numerous persons leaving their houses in the native city, taking all their belongings with them; and the carrying of goods on to the Shamen has again begun. In addition to the numbers of soldiers killed which have already been reported, it is estimated that some two thousand civilians have met their deaths in the various rushes, panics and general firing.

General So is believed to have returned once more to Hongkong. The late sitting Tutch, Cheong Ngr-kun, is believed to have stayed in the Victoria Hotel, Shamen, for some days under an alias, leaving on Wednesday. General Lung and his brother are both on board the gunboat Po Pik which lies off the Bund.

The police have issued a notice ordering all arms and loot found to be brought to them immediately, under pain of heavy punishment. A careful search is being made in all the boarding houses for looters in hiding and this morning a goodly crowd of them was brought into the station by detectives. It was amusing to stand by while these had their preliminary examination and to learn what marvellously ingenious excuses they had ready, to account for their possession of ill-gotten gear.

The gunboats have their guns trained to the North East. A later report says that the firing heard is from Wongsha. Who is in charge of the rebellions artillery no one seems to know, apparently they are pretty much a law to themselves.

This morning the writer paid a visit to Tai Sha-tan, post office to enquire into the recent looting. Clearly people had a big scare there, for even now most of the shops are shut and the market is almost deserted. The Chinese clerk in charge, who speaks English said that the raid took place at about 10 on Wednesday morning. Hearing the noise in the street he came out to bar the door when he was forced back into the office by a little crowd of soldiers wearing the uniform of General Lung's troops. They got possession of all the money in the place (about \$500) and then demanded the stock of stamps.

"I explained to them," said the clerk, "that they could not convert them into money; but the leader wouldn't listen; he just pushed his revolver in my face and I knew that I had better give way. They got about \$400 worth, and took away the letters as well."

No damage was done to the building and no one was injured. The people at the railway station had an exciting time while the firing was going on; though in the end, no one was injured. It is only fair to the British officials there to contradict the story in one of the Hongkong papers that some of these deserted the office. All the Europeans remained throughout and the Chinese heads of departments, the engine-drivers and many other employees. Moreover the Europeans speak in terms of great praise of the coolness and patience displayed by many of the Chinese.

4.30 p.m.—No further firing has yet been heard. Canton Saturday Morning.—The big battle which everyone expected to see yesterday has not taken place, and it is said that the rebels surrendered last night. Some serious fighting was looked for all day—as reported in the last despatch—and the Red Cross people received warning from the police to hold themselves in readiness. General Lung, too, sent a message to the chief of the Red Cross Society telling him that he was at liberty to commandeer any public building for use as a temporary hospital and that if the society required money he would supply it immediately.

Looting is still going on in some of the outlying districts, occasionally by armed soldiers, but more often now by the common thieves, with whom the city is swarming just now. Early yesterday morning a poor old woman was bringing her entire savings, \$500, through the city meaning to leave the money with her son, who works on the Shamen. Soldiers met her and robbed her, literally at the point of the bayonet, even wrenching the bangles off her wrist.

In some instances robbers' hands are going through the streets pillaging, just as the troops did on Tuesday and Wednesday; various shops were absolutely cleared out in this manner. The Tutch issued, yesterday afternoon, a proclamation in which he says:—"Hearing that some of the insurgent troops are looting everywhere and that many merchants have suffered seriously at their hands I have directed the Commissioner of Police to give notice to all his officers to recover the stolen goods and return them to their rightful owners. Only the police are allowed to search persons in the street; no soldier whatever has any right to do so. Offenders will be severely dealt with. All officers are to obey my command."

On the previous day the Police had already issued a notice on fining people about receiving stolen property etc. Later.—The troops are gradually being sent out of the city and distributed between the various outside stations. They were paid yesterday and no further outbreaks are anticipated. General Lung was intending to occupy one of the Government buildings on the Bund, but he has now decided that he will take up his residence at what remains of the old viceregal Yamen. Friendly relations exist between him and Wong Sze Lung who is at present remaining on the gunboat Kwong Kam.

Private advices from Canton dated Friday, August 14, read as follows:—"After a few more or less quiet days, trouble seems to be brewing again this morning and about noon all shops closed up again and a rumour is circulating that the big guns will open up this afternoon as the artillery refuse to surrender to General Lung. Pardon the expression, but it is 'hell' as far as business is concerned. Nothing doing in any lines."

Again, from a Chinese as follows:—"I returned home for a time, and found the whole city in a fearful condition. All the women and children are rushing about with their luggage, and almost all the shops have closed up expecting an attack. It is due to the fact that it is rumoured everywhere that the troops and soldiers are going to fight again and may begin at any moment. I am bound to remain at home to protect my family."

### COMPANY MEETING.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The Ninety-Sixth Ordinary Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on the 10th instant, in the City Hall when the ninety-sixth report of the Court of Directors was submitted. Mr. S.H. Doilli, (Chairman), presided and there were present:—

N. J. Stubb Chief manager, Messrs E. Friesland, O. S. Gubbay, P. H. Holyerck, G. R. Laurens, F. Lieb, W. L. Pattenden, J. A. Plummer, Hon. Mr. E. She'lim, H. A. Siebs, directors, Messrs A. C. Hyne, W.R.P. Thurstfield, F. H. Thomas, A. H. Barlow, G. M. Young, P. O. Potts, W. H. Percell, D. H. Silas, L. N. Lefe, A. J. P. Puntrett, F. B. L. Bowley, A. R. Lowe, L. Brindogues, E. Howard, S. H. Michael, Tang Chi Ngong, Ho Wing, Chan Siu Ki, Tsang Foon, W. Dunbar, J. H. N. Vody, E. H. Ray, Lau Tak Po, S. R. Carhill, H. M. H. Nam, Wong Leung Hin, Yang Hin Pong, D. K. Moss, J. W. O. Bonnat, J. W. Taylor, A. E. Griffin Rev. L. Robert, C. Pemberton, W. E. Clarke, Ho Fook, Lo Cheung Shin and Edis Kadorie, shareholders.

The Chief Manager, read the notice convening the meeting. The Chairman said:

### CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman (Mr. S. H. Doilli) said:—"Gentlemen:—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some time, I shall, with your permission, take them as read. I think you will agree that another very satisfactory result is added to the records of the Bank; and I trust you will approve of the proposed division of profits, which is practically the same as the distribution made at this time last year, viz:—A dividend of 22 per share, \$250,000 added to the Silver Reserve Fund, \$250,000 written off Bank Premises Account. The balance remaining to be carried forward to the current half year amounts to \$2,052,482.91, being some \$41,000 more than brought in from the previous account. You will see from the report that a part of our earnings has again been diverted to writing down Sterling Reserve Fund Investments. The great demands on capital of late, and consequent high rates of interest obtainable, have caused a further decline in all first class securities, making it necessary to readjust our book values below the point which last year, we had hoped would prove low water mark."

Our holding of £1,200,000 Consols has been written down from £900,000 to £864,000 and now stands in the books at 72, and other sterling securities from £234,950 to £229,100, to effect these adjustments and maintain the Fund at £1,500,000 we purchased £45,000 3 per cent. Exchange Bonds due 1930 at 97½, which have been placed in the books at 98. The net cost, viz., £43,918.11s.11d at 119/16 = £447,340.60 was, as already mentioned, met out of the half year's profits.

The Reserve.—Recent experience makes one somewhat diffident in venturing an opinion with regard to future values of even first class securities. I shall therefore confine myself to the remark that our investments seem to be written down to very conservative figures. I may mention that the same remark also applies to investments outside the Sterling Reserve Fund, appearing in the accounts under heading of "Indian Government Rupee Paper" and "Colonial and other securities."

Apart from the Sterling Reserve Fund there are few changes of outstanding interest in the figures of the balance sheet. The total of Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in gold is £9,500,000 against £10 millions on 31st December last and £9½ millions on 30th June 1912 and Silver Accounts and Fixed Deposits stand at £30 less below the December figures, but \$53 less higher than at this time last year.

Bills payable show an increase of some £10 millions compared with the figures of a year ago, while on the other side of the account, cash, coin, lodged with the Government against note issue, and bullion in hand and in transit, taken together, are \$78½ millions against \$69 millions on 30th June, 1912.

Bills discounted, loans and credits and bills receivable approximate closely to the figures at this period last year.

(Continued on page 5.)



## SPECIAL CABLES.

## CANTON PEACEFUL.

## A TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT ARRIVED AT.

Canton, Received August 16.  
The city at the moment is very quiet.  
The firing which I mentioned in yesterday's telegram proved to be trifling after all. It is believed that a temporary settlement has been arrived at.

## CHAN KWING MING AT SINGAPORE.

By courtesy we are able to publish the following private telegram received in the Colony:—  
Chan Kwing Ming, the ex-Tutuh of Canton has not proceeded to Genoa for which place he booked aboard the Yorck. He left the ship for good at Singapore.

## SITUATION IN THE NORTH.

## NORTHERN FORCE SENT TO CHINKING.

Shanghai, received August 16.  
A force of Northerners have been sent to Chinking from Shanghai, 6000 more having arrived.  
The Rebels have fled from Woosung and have occupied Kailing. An investigation of the area showed that the rebels were short of ammunition.  
Warships will probably proceed to Canton.

1888.

## HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the Week Ending August 9, 1888.)

## A Dull Day.

August 10:—Breeze from Bag parden, morn, but could ye have the kindness to lend me a box of sardines to open with this omelette? Lady Philanthropist:—I am sorry I can't allow the suffering and destitute to leave my door empty-handed. Here's a tract, "How to find heaven" from which I am sure you will find consolation. Good morning.

[That must have been rather a dull day for news when a stale joke had to be served up. We have some lachrymose about now who, we should fancy, have no use for tracts.]

## A Nasty Dig.

August 10:—A Georgia paper advertises for thirty or forty good billy-goats to bait the Common Council. That is not bad, but in some places we are acquainted with there is no occasion for billy-goats—the Councilors make excellent bait of themselves.

[We could guess in one try, one of the play's the writer had in mind. We purposely refrain from the tempting joke about history and how it is.]

## A Loud Blast.

August 15:—Last evening some more blasting was done at the Canton wharf, to remove the remains of the submerged rock. Some of it was done by electricity, the rest otherwise:—Mr. Mudie, the energetic engineer of the new docks, supervised it all. Thirteen lbs of dynamite were used this time. Just before it was ready to fire Mr. Mudie slipped off a wet plank in the temporary scaffolding, and fell in and, the blasting began. However, he rose at once and clambered quite safely out, and the explosion took place with completed success.

"[And the blasting began]" is extremely neat though it was a little rough on Mr. Mudie to have his observations thus described. Since he was supervising the work he had a right to get close to the work—and to make what comments he pleased.]

## "Our Hall of Justice."

August 16:—In an article on "Our Hall of Justice" appears this:—"On most mornings the public of Hongkong, if they have leisure and inclination, can visit three courts of law in full swing, one being pretty literally the seat of justice and equity, and the other two so-called by courtesy." The first mentioned is the Supreme Court. "The judge is a mild, intellectual-looking gentleman, he has no wig and he sits in a one-sided way which is (wrongfully) suggestive of partiality. No, he doesn't look quite one's idea of 'm'jud'."

How his Lordship arrives at the truth, or restrains himself from committing all the witnesses for perjury, he only knows. My impression, and that of my companion, is that he 'tosses up' behind his desk or else gives judgment alternately—one case for the plaintiff, the next for the defendant.

## COMPANY MEETING.

(Continued from page 4.)

The only other item to which I shall refer is Bank Premises Account. This now stands at \$61,000 and will be further increased during the present half year by some \$6 or \$7,000 for expenditure still to be met. I am sure the policy of continuing to write down our property will commend itself to you. The new building in London is nearing completion, and you will be pleased to hear that we expect to move in some time next month.

## Political Unrest.

Active trade conditions practically all over the world and a good demand for money in most countries have been the features of the period under review, and China, notwithstanding political unrest, has shared in the general activity to a greater extent than might have been expected, if we take into consideration the unprecedentedly large accumulations of silver, in the form of bars, dollars, and sycee in Shanghai and North China. Owing to unsettled conditions hard coin has no doubt gravitated to the treaty ports as being the safest depositories, and trade has naturally been handicapped by the fact that money, instead of circulating freely, is being hoarded. Conditions in China were steadily improving until the outbreak of the recent trouble caused another set back, and I regret to say that at present business generally is seriously hampered. It is to be hoped that these internal disturbances will speedily and, as once confidence is restored and merchants are able to move goods with safety, I feel sure we shall see trade active in the Far East.

## The Foreign Settlement.

With regard to the present disturbances, I should like to especially refer to Shanghai, where the recent fighting was the cause of considerable anxiety. I cannot but think that in view of the large population and enormous financial interests in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, steps should be taken to prevent loss and property being exposed to such grave risks as those lately encountered. The interests of China are identical with those of other nations in this respect, for it is conceivable that losses could be incurred of such magnitude that an indemnity to meet them might cripple the country financially for many years.

## The Loan.

When addressing you in February last, my predecessor in the chair announced to you that a satisfactory agreement had been arrived at between the Chinese Government and the Sixtuple Group with regard to the terms of a loan of 250,000,000, the concluding formalities of which awaited only the completion of arrangements between the Chinese Government and the Powers interested, for the appointment of suitable foreigners to the advisory and executive posts contemplated by the loan agreement.

The discussion of this matter took longer than was anticipated, and in the meantime, in the latter part of March, the unexpected announcement was made that the American Group, for reasons which were published in an official communication to the Press, had withdrawn from the Sixtuple consortium. The American share was, however, taken over by the five remaining groups, and, on the 30th April, with the approval of their five Governments, the reorganisation loan was signed.

The loan of 250,000,000 was issued on the 21st of May simultaneously in London, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg and Brussels, and the success it achieved bore testimony to the concurrence of the public with the wisdom of the policy which had been so patiently adhered to by our own and the other Governments, and the necessity for proper safeguards in respect to security and the expenditure of funds, on which that policy was based.

The purpose of the loan, after liquidating the arrears of the Boxer Indemnity due to the Powers for 1912, aims at releasing the provinces from the present drain upon their resources, by the consolidation and centralisation of provincial loans contracted under the late dynasty, and by the disbandment of unnecessary troops, while, at the same time, it provides the Chinese Government with substantial funds for carrying on the administration during the period of transition from a provincial to a centralised

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## FRESH MILK

No careful mother can afford to use any but Pure Fresh Cow's Milk.

Baby's health is of greater moment than the few cents saved in using Tinned or other preserved milk. The Dairy Farm Milk is Pure and Fresh and contains no preservatives of any kind.

"Dairy Farm Milk" means:—  
Good. Clean & Wholesome Milk.

fiscal system, and, for the re-organisation and reform of the revenue which constitutes the security of the loan.

## Peking Problems.

The efforts of the elder statesmen in Peking to grapple with the immense problems which surround this task of financial reorganisation, are being watched with the keenest anxiety by all who have the interests of this great country at heart, and who believe, like ourselves, in its recuperative power and immense capability for development under a wise financial administration. It is not too much to say that upon the result of these efforts depends the whole future of China, and her ability to borrow on the markets of foreign nations the further sums which are still essential for the industrial development on which she must depend for her growing economic needs.

The solution of these grave and vital questions cannot but be retarded, and the future of the country jeopardised, by persistence in party strife and jealousies. The restoration of political cohesion and financial stability must outweigh and precede constitutional ideals, and I express the earnest hope that the younger politicians of China will realise in what direction the efforts of true patriotism should lie, at this, the gravest juncture in the history of their country.

## Mr. Hunter's Retirement.

Gentlemen, before sitting down, I would like to take this opportunity to express the regret felt by your directors at the retirement of Mr. H. E. R. Hunter. Mr. Hunter has rendered valuable services to the Bank, and I think it only right to refer specially to the able manner in which he managed our Shanghai branch through very trying and difficult times. His sterling qualities are known to everyone who came in contact with him, and I feel sure I voice the feelings of you all in expressing very sincere regret at the loss of his services and in wishing him many happy and prosperous years at home.

Before moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts as presented, I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may put to the Chair.

There being no questions, I propose the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, as presented.

Mr. G. M. Young seconded and said:—Gentlemen,

I think you will all agree that the statement the Chairman has put before us is a very satisfactory one, and results largely from the talented administration of the Bank's affairs.

It is very satisfactory to see the Sterling reserve kept at a realisable value of £1,500,000 although to do this has necessitated large drawings from the half year's profits, and it is to be hoped that we have seen the last of such expenditure.

As our Chairman pointed out, in this part of the world we have been living in troublous times, and it is with some relief that the present position permits us to have reasonable hopes of a period of peace. It is particularly pleasing to see China emerging without so far as we know at present having handicapped her development by making herself liable for indemnities to foreign powers. We now look forward to the time when good government will eliminate such risks as have been recently run by the inhabitants of Shanghai and other Treaty Ports.

Gentlemen, it is with much pleasure that I second the report. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley proposed that the appointment of Mr. P.

H. Holyoak and the Hon. D. Landale as Directors be confirmed. Mr. L. N. Lasee seconded and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, Gentlemen, I thank you for your attendance. The Dividend Warrants will be ready on Monday.

## To-day's Advertisements

## NOTICE.

MONDAY the 18th instant Mr. Konrad von Wiser, Austro-Hungarian Consul in Hongkong, will be pleased to receive callers at the Imperial and Royal Consulate, Prince's Building, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
OF ST. PETERSBURG.  
FOR ODESSA & BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Russian Steamship  
"SIBIR"  
Capt. K. Levonina, is expected to arrive here on or about SATURDAY, the 16th August.  
For Freight or further information, apply to  
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1913 317

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE Dividend Declared for the Half-Year ending 30th June 1913, at the Rate of Two Pounds Sterling Per Share of £125 is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.  
By order of the court of Directors.  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 16th Aug. 1913, [464]

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE Thirtieth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY the 28th August, 1913, at 11.30 in the morning, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1912, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 25th August, 1913, to THURSDAY the 28th August, 1913, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1913 (389)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND Warrants date London 25th June 1913 may be had on application at the Offices of the undersigned,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th August, 1913 [46]

## MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.  
"MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS."



SHIRTS  
FOR  
COMFORT  
AND  
SMARTNESS.



16 DES VOEUX ROAD 16  
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## WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346

NEW

## BABY CARRIAGES

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Smart Inexpensive Types.

## A RAKE OPPORTUNITY.

CARPETS  
Having a pretty heavy stock of INDIAN CARPETS on hand we are clearing them at extremely low prices, approaching very near their cost, and earnestly advise our valued customers and patron not to miss this opportunity which may not come round again. A trial visit would be more convincing than saying anything further.

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SILK MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

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## A SUMMER DISH.

## CHIVER'S

ENGLISH GROWN

FRUITS IN SYRUP

WITH

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THE WONDER WATER OF JAPAN.  
CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S TANSAN



The Most Healthful Water Known to Science.  
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD  
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## Shipping

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI.....CHOYSANGT...Mon., 18th Aug. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI.....HANUSANGT...Thurs., 21st Aug. at noon.

S'PORE, Penang & Ceylon. LOVAT...Fri., 22nd Aug. at 2 p.m.

MANILA.....YUENSANGT...Sat., 23rd Aug. at 2 p.m.

S'PORE & S'aya.....ONSANG...Tues., 26th Aug. at 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Laisang," "Kumsang," "Lovat," "Yatsing" and "Suisang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

The steamers "Choysang," "Kwongsang," and "Hangsang" will call at Swatow on their way down from Shanghai.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to JARDINE, MATH & SON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.

For Steamers. Date of Sailing

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, FALLS OF ORCHY about 21st August.

AND ANTWERP.....

New Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA V'GOVER STLE DEN OF CROMBIE about 24th Aug.

TACOMA & PLAND.....

VICTORIA V'VER STLE DEN OF GLAMIS... 21st Sept.

TACOMA & PLAND.....

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "FULTALA" 4134 tons gross, Capt. Chidly, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI on the 27th August at 4 p.m. taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 16th August, 1913.

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD &amp; ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

## TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS &amp; REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS &amp; IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL &amp; MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING &amp; CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

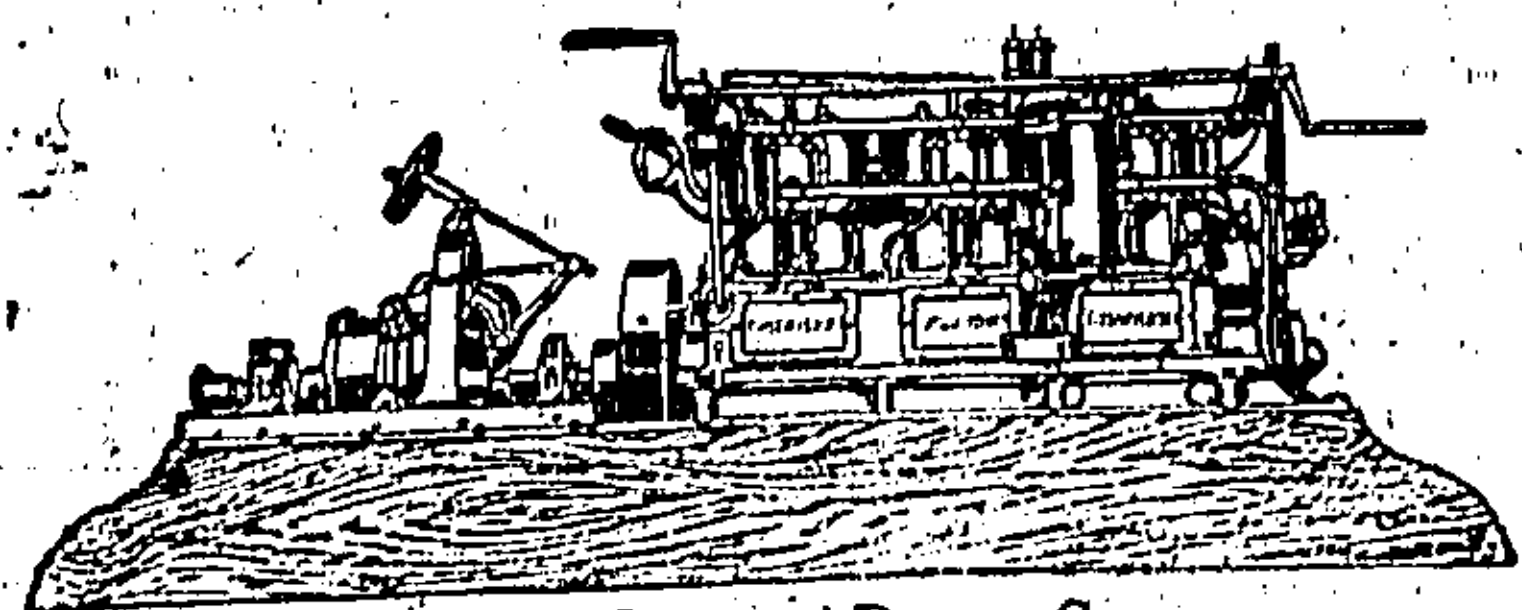
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons. 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN-BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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## VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

## European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London and Antwerp	Falls of Ochy	J. M. & Co.	20 August
London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Namur	P. & O. Co.	20 August about
Havre, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Bermuda	H. A. L.	18 August
Havre Bremen & Hamburg &c.	Silesia	H. A. L.	26 August
Havre, Emden and Hamburg &c.	Suevia	H. A. L.	4 Sept.
Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp, &c.	O. J. D. Ahlers	H. A. L.	7 Sept.
Marseilles via S'gon, S'pore, O'bo, Port Said	Chili	M. M. Co.	28 August
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via S'pore, &c.	Myasaki Maru	N. Y. K.	27 August
Marseilles & Hamburg, &c.	Saxonia	H. A. L.	18 August
Trieste, Fiume, Venice via Singapore, &c.	Vorwarts	S. W. & Co.	2 September about
Naples, Genoa, Algiers, Gibraltar, S'lon,	P. Alice	M. & Co.	20 August
Glasgow & Antwerp	Glenroy	S. T. & Co.	20 Aug. about
Odessa and Black Sea Ports	Sibir	B. & Co.	16 Aug.

## New York, San Francisco and Canada.

Boston and New York	Kansas	B. L.	2 Sept.
San Francisco via Keelung & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	23 August
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Nippon Maru	T. K. K.	26 August
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Keelung, &c.	Tamba Maru	N. Y. K.	26 August
Vancouver, S'lon and/or Tacoma, & Pland (Or.)	Ucheamark	H. A. L.	27 August
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	Canada Maru	O. S. K.	23 August
do do do do	Tacoma Maru	O. S. K.	4 September
Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Monteagle	C. P. R. Co.	30 August
do do do do	E. of Japan	O. P. R. Co.	27 August
Vancouver, Portland, &c.	Den of Glamis	J. M. & Co.	21 August
Mexican, Peruvian and Chili Ports via Japan	Bayo Maru	T. K. K.	4 October

## Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25 August
do do	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	27 Aug.
do do	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	6 September

## Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjitaroem	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Timahi	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Japan	Tiliwang	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kobe	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	19 Aug. about
Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano Maru	N. Y. K.	26 Aug.
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Austria	S. W. & Co.	30 Aug. about
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Saigon Maru	O. S. K.	22 August
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	25 August
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	19 Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	28 August
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	G. Appear	D. S. & Co.	20 August
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yeddo	A. N. & Co.	7 Sept.
do do do	Nore	P. & O.	23 Aug. about
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Chili	M. M. Co.	Quick despatch
do do do	Ceylon Maru	N. Y. K.	18 Aug.
do do do	Magellan	M. M. Co.	25 Aug.
Shanghai, Taingtau, Kobe and Yokohama	Luetsow	M. & Co.	20 Aug. about
Shanghai, Taingtau, Kobe and Yokohama	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Shanghai	Tikiini	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tippanas	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Africa	S. W. & Co.	31 August
do do do	Devanha	P. & O. Co.	28 Aug. about
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Shoeshu Maru	O. S. K.	17 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. & Co.	19 Aug.
do do do	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	28 Aug.
do do do	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	22 Aug.
Swatow	Heimann	D. L. & Co.	17 Aug.
Singapore, Penang, & Calcutta	Tongwa	D. S. & Co.	19 Aug.
do do do	Lovat	J. M. & Co.	23 August
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta	Kiri Maru	N. Y. K.	23 Aug.
Singapore and Sourabaya	Onsang	J. M. & Co.	28 August
Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Shahu Maru	O. S. K.	20 Aug.
Bombay via S'pore Port S'ham, Pen'ge & O'bo	Luzon Maru	O. S. K.	4 Sept.
Bombay via Singapore, & Colombo	Jinsen Maru	N. Y. K.	18 August
Jesselson, Kudat and Sandakan	Byrneo	M. & Co.	End of Aug.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	17 August

## BOLINDERS CRUDE

## OIL MOTORS.

ARE USED IN THE

BRITISH and in the GERMAN Navy

## ULDERUP &amp; SCHLUTER

HONGKONG,

21 CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For Steamship

Yokohama, Scandia, Tamsui, Shogho, Mazu

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The American Mail ex. the a.s. Tenyo Maru has been transferred to the a.s. Empress of Japan which steamer is scheduled to arrive here on Thursday, 21st inst. This is on account of the a.s. Tenyo Maru sailing a Manila.

## CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. s.s. Monteagle left Shanghai on the 16th inst. at 10 a.m. and is due to arrive Hongkong on the 19th inst. at 5 a.m.

The C.P.R. s.s. Empress of Asia left Shanghai on the 15th inst. at 7.30 and is due to arrive Nagasaki on the 17th inst. at 4 a.m.

The C.P.R. s.s. Empress of Russia left Vancouver on the 13th inst.

## GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M.s. Luzow carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 23rd July left Colombo on the 9th inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst. a.m.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & E. s.s. St. Albans left Sydney on 6th inst. for this port via Queensland Ports Port Darwin and Manila and may be expected to arrive here on 30th inst.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The H.A.L. s.s. Bermuda passed Woosung on the 13th inst. a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst. a.m.

The German s.s. Borneo Sandakan via Teaseltong, Kudat on the 13th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 19th inst. a.m.

The Barber Line s.s. Shimada from New York, sailed from Batavia for Hongkong on the 10th inst. and is due here on or about the 18th inst.

The Nanyo Yusen Kumi s.s. Hokuto Maru from Japan, sailed from Moji for Hongkong via Keelung on the 10th inst. and is due here on or about the 18th inst.

The Nanyo Yusen Kumi s.s. Rojun Maru from Java, sailed from Sourabaya for Hongkong direct on the 10th inst. and is due here on or about the 18th inst.

The E. & O. s.s. Nile is expected to arrive at Colombo on the 18th inst. at noon.

The s.s. Glenlogan passed the Suez Canal on 25th July for Hongkong via Straits.

The T.K.K. s.s. Bujo Maru left Manzanillo for Honolulu on the 28th July and is due in Hongkong on the 20th September.

The Mogul Line s.s. Montross sailed from the United Kingdom on the 23rd ult. for Hongkong via the Straits.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Tango Maru (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 2nd inst. and is expected here on 10th September.

## THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES &amp; AUSTRALIAN PORTS SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	7th August	24th August
TAIWAN	17th Sept.	29th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents.

Telephone No. 93.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

"utsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE, regular sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York. And from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Vancouver (B.C.) and Portland (Or.).

Telnet Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other Mediterranean, Atlantic, Indian Ocean, and all North and South American Ports.

## Next Sailings from Hongkong

(OUTWARD)

S.S. SCANDIA	17th Aug.	S.S. SUEDMARK	20th Sept.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	27th Aug.	S.S. ARABIA	30th Oct.
S.S. UCKERMARK	27th Aug.	S.S. SEGVIA	20th Oct.
S.S. LIBERIA	11th Sept.	S.S. ALTARO	5th Nov.
S.S. ALBENGA	10th Sept.		

(HOMeward)

For M'les, Havre, L'kirk & Hamburg	S.S. BERGAMUND	17th Aug.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	S.S. SCANDIA	22nd Sept.
For M'les, Havre, L'kirk & Hamburg	S.S. BERGAMUND	17th Aug.	For V'var, S'lon, and/or T. & P. (Or.)	S.S. C. FERD LAEISZ	30th Sept.
For M'les, Havre, L'kirk & Hamburg	S.S. BERGAMUND	17th Aug.	For Havre & Hamburg	S.S. SENEGAMBIA	1st Oct.
For M'les, Havre, L'kirk & Hamburg	S.S. BERGAMUND	17th Aug.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	S.S. SUEVIA	12th Oct.
For M'les, Havre, L'kirk & Hamburg	S.S. BERGAMUND	17th Aug.	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	S.S. LIBERIA	19th Oct.
For M'les, Havre, L'kirk & Hamburg	S.S. BERGAMUND	17th Aug.	For V'var, S'lon, and/or T. & P. (Or.)	S.S. ALTARO	25th Oct.

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

Hongkong Office.

S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN &amp; ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

AUTOMATIC WELDING.

Repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks. Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal. Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.

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## Russian Volunteer Fleet.

The Steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet running between Vladivostok and Odessa via Ports regularly will call at Hongkong Once a Month both ways.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars please apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF, Agent.

Hotel Manly, 3rd Floor, Rooms Nos. 12 & 14, Telephone No. 1274.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1913.



## HOTEL LISTS.

## Hongkong Hotel.

Allan, J. C. Lloyd, G. T.  
Bargmann, F. Lobb, Dr. E. L.  
Bolton, H. O. M.  
Bray, W. H. Leeman, T.  
Barberini, E. T. May, Glenn,  
Bates, E. B. Miss  
Bellios, Mrs. E. MacIntyre, Mr.  
Barberieux, Mrs. E. and Mrs. Nell  
Blum, A. N. Martin, G.  
Castro, Mr. & Mrs. Mason, O. Fare-  
Castro, Miss D. Matheson, Miss  
Castro, Master R. T.  
Castro, Master W.  
D. E. Mehta, B. K.  
Cambridge, A. J. Morecki, J.  
Chapple, F. T. Moulder, A. B.  
Claxton, A. A. Mulder, Mr. &  
Coleman, Dr. A. Mrs. J. D. F.  
L. E. F. Maisonneuve,  
Dowley, W. A. Mrs. E. R.  
Davis, C. H. Neubert, Dr.  
Dertano, Mr. & Mrs. R. R.  
Mrs. & 2 child- Nolasco, Dr. &  
Dewar, J. Mrs. L.  
Douglas, Mr. & Mrs. North, R. H.  
Douglas, Mr. & Mrs. O'Leary, Miss  
Daniel Ferreira, Oliver Beach,  
Mr. & Mrs. Mr. & Mrs.  
Eedy, Capt. G. W. Ormiston, J.  
Ehrenfels, Mr. & Mrs. G. E.  
Mrs. H. E. Poesgen, Dr.  
Fisher, H. G. K.  
Falconer, Mr. & Mrs. E. H.  
Mrs. P. I. Roxburgh, R. R.  
Gallotte, H. Reay, Miss F.  
Garrow, H. Rand, Mrs. V.  
Gears, Mr. & Mrs. Sibley, J. C.  
Mrs. I. H. Singer, E. T.  
Gillespie, Dr. J. Stamford, G.  
Smith, Mr. and  
Gordon, A. G. Mrs. E. E.  
Goulbourn, V. Shriver, J. A.  
Gourgey, J. Swift, Mrs. Geo.  
Grimshaw, R. H.  
Grisogono, P. O. Sorby, V.  
Von.  
Gumbitz, A. K. Mrs. H. B.  
Hall, P. C. Square, Miss A.  
Hanna, Dr. J. G. Safer, J.  
Hannibal, Mr. & Mrs. Tapp, J. R.  
Mrs. W. A. Theodorides, E.  
Higgs, E. A. Th.  
Harbord, W. T. Vyvyan, Miss  
Hewatt, Hon. Mr. W.  
E. A. Q. M. G. Vissenson, Mr.  
Judah, Mrs. A. Mrs. B.  
N. E. Walker, Capt.  
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. H. A.  
Kabel, E. S. Weidler, W. E.  
Kadoorie, Ellis, White, F. W.  
Kruseman, A. Wood, G. G.  
Ybleon, Y.

## King Edward Hotel.

Almond, Mrs. R. Logan, W.  
Cargill, F. J. Mackintosh, J.  
Castro, C. A.  
Chee, T. Major, Mrs.  
Connell, R. Massey, Mrs.  
Connell, H. E. McHugh, Mr.  
Dobbie, Mr. & Mrs. F. E.  
Donaldson, W. Mrs. J. H. N.  
Finchett, Mrs. Murphy, J. A.  
Gerlach, Mr. & Mrs. M. F.  
Mrs. W. W. Nobbs, A. P.  
Grimble, G. Passmore, Capt.  
Harris, J. B. & Mrs. W. O.  
Heinemann, Mr. Peake, A. D. J.  
Hingle, E. J. Saunders, Miss.  
Jensen, B. Soben, Mrs.  
Kraft, Mr. & Mrs. Shelhamer, Mr.  
Lauritsen, Mr. & Mrs. S.  
Lemare, Mr. & Mrs. A. H.  
Lennox, J. Walker, Dr.  
Whitelaw, G. O.

## Grand Hotel.

Allan, Mr. & Hill, Miss  
Mrs. Hyde, Capt.  
Bartle, Jack Mr. & Mrs.  
Crow, Mr. and Key, Dr.  
Mrs. A. B. Lewington,  
Cecil, Miss Capt. J. S.  
Coyne, F. Lorra, F.  
Frith, A. McGrath, Miss  
Feron, C. Michael, Miss  
Freese, M. Mowat, Capt.  
Frampton, Miss Poole, Mrs.  
Gooding, S. Paunceford, J.  
Gourier, V. Romaine, Miss  
Greenhill, Miss Smith, R.  
Weismann, C.

## Craigieburn.

Caldwell, Mr. Meurer, Mrs.  
Caldwell, Miss McDougall, Mr.  
Carpenter, Mr. & Mrs.  
Cornell, W. A. McOat, J.  
Kydd, Mr. and Mrs. B. M.  
Galbraith, V. Smith, Mrs. G.  
Guernier, Mrs. Wood, E. M.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Tamba Maru (American Line) left Seattle for this port via Ports on the 15th July and is expected here on the 17th August.  
The N. Y. K. s.s. Hirano Maru (European Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 14th inst., and is expected here on the 27th August.  
The N. Y. K. s.s. Ceylon Maru (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 12th inst., and is expected here on the 18th inst.  
The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 14th inst., and is expected on the 25th inst.  
The N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki Maru (European Line) left Yokohama for this port via ports on the 13th inst., and is expected here on the 25th inst.  
The N. Y. K. s.s. Sado Maru (American Line) left Seattle for this port on the 12th inst., and is expected here on the 14th Sept.  
The N. Y. K. s.s. Kirin Maru (Calcutta Line) left Yokohama for this port via ports on the 10th inst., and is expected here on the 22nd inst.  
The N. Y. K. s.s. Awa Maru (American Line) left Seattle for this port via ports on the 29th July and is expected here on the 31st inst.  
The I. C. N. S. s.s. Fooksang from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 26th Aug.  
The I. C. N. S. s.s. Hangsang from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 19th August.  
The S. L. s.s. Den of Crombie from London is due at Hongkong on the 20th August.  
The S. L. s.s. Harpaloe from Portland is due at Hongkong on the 31st inst.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Ajax, Br. s.s. 4,477, G. S. Thomson, 14th inst.—Nagasaki  
Ataka, Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,491, N. Naguchi, 14th inst.—Chinwantau 7th inst.—Coal—K. Mining.  
Baron Ardrossan, Br. s.s. 2,775, L. M. Reid, 13th inst.—Kobe  
Choising, Ger. s.s. 1,021, F. Bruhn, 12th inst.—Saigon 7th inst.—Rice—B. & S.  
Empire, Br. s.s. 2,843, O. Ploher, 14th inst.—Mojil 10th inst.—Gen.—G. L. & Co.  
Haldia, Nor. s.s. 1,065, J. Jorgensen, 8th inst.—Macassar 30th July, Sugar—J. O. J. L.  
Indrawadi, Br. s.s. 5,194, W. Charters, 8th inst.—Mojil 3rd inst.—Coal—S.T.  
Kotohira Maru, Jap. 2,267, J. Yamanaka, 12th inst.—Chefoo via Weihaiwei Gen.—N.Y.K.  
Kankon Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,184, T. Yamamoto, 14th inst.—Mojil, Coal—Mitsubishi.  
Kyado Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,865, S. Marisaki, 14th inst.—Newchwang 7th inst.—Coal—M. B. K.  
Kweilin, Br. s.s. 1,073, Milles, 14th inst.—Swatow 13th inst.—Ballast—B. & S.  
Landrat Scheff, Ger. s.s. 1,620, A. Struve, 11th inst.—Saigon 8th inst.—Rice—S. & Co.  
Loon Sang, Br. s.s. 1,093, G. W. W. Leash, 14th inst.—Manilla and Amoy 13th inst.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.  
Minnesota, Jap. 13,323, J. W. Garlick, 11th inst.—Seattle Wash Gen.—N.Y.K.  
Nile, Br. s.s. 3,135, G. S. Laprak, 9th inst.—Manila 7th inst.—Gen.—O. H. Ritter.  
Rajah, Ger. s.s. 1,275, T. Boielesmy, 12th inst.—Sandaikan 5th inst.—Timber—M. & Co.  
Rajaburi, Ger. s.s. 1,189, C. Wolff, 13th inst.—Saigon 9th inst.—Rice—B. & S.  
Sikiang, Br. s.s. 5,5, J. Pannier, 13th inst.—Haiphong 11th inst.—Gen.—M. M.  
Soshu, Maru, Jap. s.s. 999, D. Fruchigami, 13th inst.—Swatow 17th inst.—Gen.—O. S. K.  
Solveig, Nor. s.s. 2,389, O. S. Bogh, 13th inst.—Java 2nd inst.—Sugar—A. T. & Co.  
Taintan, Ger. s.s. 1,602, F. Brickling, 11th inst.—Boihow 10th inst.—Rice—M. & Co.  
Thongwa, Br. s.s., Robins, 14th inst.—Mojil 10th inst.—Coal & Gen.—D. Sassoon.  
Heimfeld, Ger. s.s. 2,620, Holirn, 15th inst.—Hamkury 15th inst.—None—D.  
Fukui Maru, Jap. 3,087, H. Tomijaka, 15th inst.—Mojil 9th inst.—Coal—M.B.H.

## Consignees

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.  
S.S. "BENLOMOND."  
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.  
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.  
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognised.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst. at 11 a.m.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1913. (442)

## FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship  
"SCANDIA."  
Captain Joachim, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Hongkong and/or Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Underwriter.  
Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.  
All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.  
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst. at 9.30 a.m.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
This steamer brings on Cargo:—  
ex. s.s. "Trafalgar", from Abu-Gemani.  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.  
Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 13th August, 1913. (443)

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE

## &amp; MOJI.

THE Steamship  
"THONGWA."  
having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD. Agents.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1913. (448)

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

## COMPANY.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS &amp; MANILA.

S.S. "MONGOLIA."  
The above mentioned vessel having arrived Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.  
A Cargo remaining undelivered Tuesday the 19th inst., at noon will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.  
Cargo remaining undelivered Saturday August 23rd 1913, at noon, in addition to landing charges will be subject to storage charges.  
No fire insurance policy will be effected.  
All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Friday August 23rd, 1913, at 10 a.m.  
No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.  
All claims must be filed on or before September 15th 1913, otherwise they will not be recognised.  
O. E. BITTER, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1913. (452)

## Consignees

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship  
"NIPPON MARU."  
The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.  
Cargo remaining undelivered on Sat. August 16th at noon will be landed at consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.  
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.  
No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on 17th at 5 p.m. in the afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.  
All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left in the godown, and examination of same to be held on August 27th at 10 a.m.  
All Claims must be filed on or before August 30th, otherwise they will not be recognised.  
S. YORIMOTO, Agent.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1913. (460)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
From CALCUTTA, RANGOON, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship  
"GREGORY APOAR,"  
having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.  
Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 15th inst., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.  
DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD. Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1913. (461)

## To Sail

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.  
Hongkong - New York.

FOR NEW YORK & PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.  
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)  
S.S. "BLOEM-" on or about 22nd Sept. for FORTIN, August, 1913.  
For freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1913. (466)

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.  
(BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP LINES LTD.)  
THE Steamship

"KAN A"  
Captain R. Linvater, will be despatched from Hongkong on or about 2nd September for BOSTON and NEW YORK (with liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).  
For freight and further particulars apply to THE BANK LINE Limited, Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1913. (469)

## Notice

## WING KEE &amp; CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.  
SHIP CHANDLERS,  
PROVISION & COAL  
MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1912

## Notices

UNIQUE IN QUALITY AND PRICE

**Bouton Rouge and Felucca**

Egyptian Cigarettes

These two brands made by Messrs. MASPERO FRERES in Cairo are a revelation in Egyptian Cigarettes.

A Luxury to the Man of Taste.

Sole Agents: British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd. Hongkong.

**M. Y. SAN & CO** CONFECTIONERS, GROCERS, RESTAURATEURS

92-94-96 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 1037.

**Soda Fountain**  
**AMERICAN Any Cool Drinks**  
**Ice Cream**

**FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT**

**\$0.70 CENTS A MEAL**

A LA CARTE AT ALL HOURS.

**BEAR BRAND MILK.**

**NATURAL SWISS MILK STERILISED.**

This Milk once opened, keeps longer than ordinary Milk and can be used for any purpose for which ordinary Cows' Milk is generally used.

SOLE AGENTS.

**F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,**

Tel. 66. ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING.

**TASTES IN FICTION.**

England and America Compared.

An American editor, Mr. Matthew White, who has been in London for several months, has not found England very productive in the way of what he considers acceptable manuscripts. Mr. White, who has been editor of one of the best known of the American magazines, "The Argosy," for twenty-six years, was sent to London by his company, which controls half a dozen other publications. Mr. White was to reside in London permanently to find material for those publications. He says that he has read hundreds of manuscripts, of which less than half a dozen were acceptable for his purpose.

He was asked why this was, and what the differences are between the literary work of the two countries.

"Most striking among the differences," he replied, "is the element of surprise. The average novel or story published here convinces one that the English reading public wants to know almost at the outset how the story will end. In America that would be quite fatal. We do not want to know how it will 'come out' until it has 'come out.' The greater the surprise and the more novel the 'twist,' the greater chance the story has of being a great American success. It is quite probable that English readers like to say to themselves, 'I guessed the end.' Whatever the reason, it remains that the writers write what the readers guess.

"In the theatre, surprise is a chief element in the make-up of a play, and since a great many of our playwrights are novelists, we may account for it in that way. The great number of publications on our side, too, means many stories, and many stories will necessarily result in new things. It is the 'new thing' in the story that increased the surprise.

"Next, I should place the English writer's attitude towards women. We place women on a pedestal. This characteristic finds its way into everything we do, and this is especially true of our literature. It is not for me to say what the attitude towards women should be. I can only say what it is in America, and what it appears to me to be here. And here it seems to me that the women invariably get the worst of it. Price Collier says, 'England is a man's country.' The reflection of this in manuscripts is a barrier to their use in America, because many of our readers are women, and because the American man's instinct is to suffer, if by his suffering he can make woman the gainer."

Asked whether there was any difference between the position of authors here and in America, Mr. White thought the English author more fortunate than the American.

"The English author is one of two classes. Either he is very good or he is very bad. The very bad write impossible material, and the very good have their work contracted for before it is written. Each author has an agent,

## Notices.

We have much pleasure in announcing to our numerous patrons and customers that we have opened

**A New SILK STORE**

In the most up-to-date style and fashion at the large and Commodious Premises No. 38 & 40 Queen's Road Central.

lately occupied by Messrs. H. Rutledge & Son, where we are displaying an entirely new, handsome and gorgeous stock of

**Silk Goods & Jewellery Ware**

of all descriptions in variety of new, elegant and attractive designs and patterns.

The stock includes a choice selection of Turkish, Persian & India Silk, Carpets & Woollen Rugs

in choice and elegant patterns. Prices specially reduced for summer. Cheapest store in the Colony. An early visit earnestly solicited.

**D. CHELLARAM.**

Hongkong, 26th July, 1913. (458)

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

**MR LI HON FAN**, a Chinese graduate versed in literature has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write name of "Hongkong Telegraph" other, no direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor Hongkong, 26th Jan. 1913. (451)

**A REAL CLEANSER.**

Get rid of dirt and odors by using



**the Powerful Disinfectant**

No matter how thick and sticky the deposits of dirt; no matter how strong the smells from garbage, sinks and toilets; CN will make the house clean and thereby purify the atmosphere.

Remember too, that CN kills germs and aids in preventing the attack or spread of contagious diseases. CN is not only efficient—it's safe, and it doesn't hurt the hands.

"The Yellow Package with the Gable Top"

**THE CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.**

3, DUDELL STREET.

## A Historic Site.

Buckingham Palace, of which the front elevation is at last to be remodelled, stands on the site of the mulberry gardens planted by James I. with the idea that the cultivation of silk could be carried out in England. There was subsequently erected on part of the grounds the mansion first known as Goring House, and afterwards as Arlington House, in which, according to tradition, the first cup of tea made in England was drunk. The present structure was begun in 1625 by John Nash, of Regent-street fame. The first Royal occupant was Queen Victoria.



## COMMERCIAL.

## SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wrice and Hornby, in their weekly Share Report, dated August 16, state:—

Our local market has continued fairly active during the week under review and closes steady. The Shanghai market still keeps quiet and it does not look as if we will see any great activity there until the political atmosphere gets clearer.

Bar Silver is 27 5/16, per oz for forward delivery, steady.

Exchange.—On London opened today at 1/11 13/16, T.T.

Para Rubber.—Is quoted from London at 3/8 1/2 per lb. with the market for shares firm.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are still wanted at \$800 but there are no Sellers except at an advance; London quotes \$70 1/2 middle.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have sold at \$780 closing steady at the rate. Yangtzes are quoted by cable from Shanghai at \$110 buyers Ex 73 and North China at \$113 1/2 buyers.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fire is a firm market with buyers at \$357 and China Fire is in demand at \$147.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships have been freely dealt in at \$28 and more shares could probably be placed at the rate. Douglas have risen from \$32 to \$38 1/2 buyers, with sales at intermediate rates. Star Lines can be placed at the improved rate of 55 1/2. Shell Transport are quoted from London at 100/6. China and Manilla are wanted at \$10 and Indo Chinas at 73 1/2, sellers asking \$77.

Refineries.—China Sugars close with buyers at 97 and Luzons are obtainable at \$35.

Mining.—Raubas have sold at 3 1/2 and 3 1/2 closing with sellers at the latter figure, the crushing for the last month yielded 1145 ozs gold.

Tronohs have improved from 54 1/2 to 58 1/2 middle. Langkats have further depreciated from 25 1/2 to 23 1/2 sellers due to the passing of third quarterly dividend and Kailan Administrations are quoted at 30/6 middle.

Docks Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon wharves are a firm market buyers offering \$96. Hongkong Docks after rising from \$79 to \$84 close with small sellers at the latter figure. Shanghai Docks are unchanged at 115 53 and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have buyers at 115 107.

Lands Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are wanted at \$115 1/2. Humphreys Estates at \$9 15. Kowloon Lands at \$46 and Hongkong Hotels at \$125 and \$91. West Points are obtainable at \$72.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have buyers at 94 and sellers at 94 1/2 Shanghai quote—

Ewo's at 114. 124 buyers. Shanghai at 115 115 buyers. Kung Yik's at 121 buyers. Sry Chee at 40 nominal.

Miscellaneous.—Hongkong Electric is in demand at \$33 1/2. Dairy Farms 2 1/2. Green Island Cements at 6 1/2. Union Waterboats at 17. A. S. Watsons at 7 1/2. Cafe West-manna at \$32 and Hongkong Low Level Trams at 7 1/2 whilst there are sellers of China Borneos at 10 1/2. China Provident at 8 1/2. Wm. Powells at \$11 and Peak Trams \$10.

Quotations received by cable from London to-day:—

Banks 27 1/2. Middle 28 1/2. Indos 28 1/2. Shells 25 1/2. Tronohs 22 1/2. Kailans 21 1/2. Mexican Eagles 22 1/2. Ural Caspians 22 1/2.

## And the Real Facts.

That in the last week or two the Unionist party has suffered grievous loss by the deaths of Mr. Lyttelton and Mr. Wyndham is obvious, but that is no excuse for so misleading a statement. If there are only two M.P.s left, it is not because they have all died, but because several have gone to the House of Lords, where are now found the ex-Hon. Secretary, Indian Secretary, the Postmaster-General, and the Chancellor of the Duchy. From Mr. Money's statement it might be imagined that death had carried off all but two M.P.s—Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. W. Long.

## Entertainments

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

## PROGRAMME

## FOR SATURDAY 16TH,

## SUNDAY 17th &amp; MONDAY 18th.

## THE DRAMATIC FILM

## "THE PRIVATE INQUIRY OFFICE"

## IN TWO PARTS

## THE COMIC PICTURES

## Highbrow Punchers

## THE SLEEPER

## A SIXFOLD DUEL

## AND FUNNICUS' CIRCUS

## "GAUMONT GRAPHIC"

## NO 235

Latest news from the world, containing the festival at Berlin in occasion of the Emperor's Jubilee, 16th June 1913.

## HUDE SUCCESS OF

Olga Montez & Kitty Raynor.

## THE BIJOU.

## PROGRAMME FOR

## TO-NIGHT

## TRYING TO GROW

## THE COUNTRY MOUSE

## JIM JOINS THE HARRIERS

## AND OTHER NEW FILMS.

## MEXICAN HATRED OF AMERICANS.

New York, July 12. A telegram from Mexico City says that an anonymous letter containing threats to blow up the United States Embassy here has been received by Mr. H. L. Wilson, the United States Ambassador, who immediately referred it to the Mexican authorities for investigation.

Despite the protest of Mr. Wilson regarding the attitude of the newspapers, one of them devotes its entire front page to the anti-American movement. In its editorial article it urges prudence, but strongly hints that the time is near when the Mexicans must fight the United States. As an indication of the fervour of patriotism aroused the telegram says that representatives of 30,000 workmen have appealed to the Government for military instruction in order to be ready to fight for their national existence. Even the children in the public schools are stated to be participating in the patriotic movement.

Yesterday a number of them gathered near the palace with banners, on some of which were inscribed the words: "Death to the Americans." The police dispersed the gathering and seized several of the banners. General Huerta has announced that if the students wish to send a deputation he will receive it, but he will sanction no demonstration.

According to a despatch from Guadalajara, the rebels looted two American mining camps in the Pinaros district, in the State of Jalisco, afterwards setting fire to the buildings. The American officials escaped. Mr. B. C. Johnson, an Englishman, and owner of the Alohuat Hacienda, in the Anttan district, has been driven by the rebels into the mountains, where he is supposed to be hiding with his wife. Orders have been sent to the nearest Federal troops to rescue them.

Curious Migration. It is difficult to imagine a greater miracle of medical science than that outlined at the British Medical Conference yesterday by Sir Berkeley Moynihan. Under ordinary anaesthetics the whole of the brain is not put to sleep, and the greater part is therefore liable to injury. But by the most modern methods, the area operated on can be "switched off" altogether from the brain for a period of several days, if necessary, thus securing perfect anaesthesia.

## Banks

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—60, Wall Street, New York  
London Office—25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4

## BRANCHES:

Bombay Calcutta Canton Cebu Hongkong Hankow Shanghai Yokohama

Capital and Reserves \$1,000,000 (Gold)  
\$1,000,000 (Sinking Fund)

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, and for one year at 4 per cent, or for shorter periods at rates, which may be arranged on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.  
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.  
PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.  
TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

Manager, GEORGE HOGG.  
9, Queen's Road, Hongkong  
Hongkong, 1st Nov., 1912 1912

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.  
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000  
Reserve Fund " 18,200,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hankow, Honolulu, Kobe, Liào-Yang, London, Lyons.

Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun Port (Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo, Los Angeles.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.  
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1913. [18]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund £1,700,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWETT, Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [22]

## NOTICES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.  
(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.  
(Rates, and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILL, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co. General Managers.  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908 [32]

## PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.  
5.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. " 10 MIN.  
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 MIN.  
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NIGHT CARS at on Week Days.  
7.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.  
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Head Office—60, Wall Street, New York  
London Office—25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4

## BRANCHES:

Bombay Calcutta Canton Cebu Hongkong Hankow Shanghai Yokohama

Capital and Reserves \$1,000,000 (Gold)  
\$1,000,000 (Sinking Fund)

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, and for one year at 4 per cent, or for shorter periods at rates, which may be arranged on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.  
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.  
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Manager, GEORGE HOGG.  
9, Queen's Road, Hongkong  
Hongkong, 1st Nov., 1912 1912

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Agencies at: Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun Port (Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo, Los Angeles.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.  
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1913. [18]

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Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [22]

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(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

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(Rates, and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILL, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co. General Managers.  
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## Exchange

Selling.	Buying.
T/T. .... 1/11 13/16	4 m/s. L/O ..... 2/ 3/4
Demand ..... 1/11 1/2	4 m/s. D/P ..... 2/ 1/4
30 d/s ..... 1/11 1/2	6 m/s. L/O ..... 3/ 6/16
60 d/s ..... 2/ 1/16	30 d/s. S'ney & Melbourne 2/ 3/4
4 m/s. .... 2/ 1/16	30 d/s. San F'co & New York 49 1/2
T/T. Shanghai ..... 73 1/2	4 m/s. Marks ..... 2.08 1/2
T/T. Singapore ..... 85 1/2	4 m/s. Francs ..... 2.56
T/T. Japan ..... 97	5 m/s. do ..... 2.58
T/T. India ..... 148 1/2	Bar Silver ready ..... 27 5/16
Demand India ..... 149	forward ..... 27 1/16
Demand, Manila ..... 97	Gold Leaf per tael ..... 50
T/T. San F'co & New York 48 1/2	Bank of England rate ..... 4 1/2
T/T. Java ..... 120 1/2	Sovereign ..... \$10.00
T/T. Marks ..... 202 1/2	
T/T. Francs ..... 2.50 1/2	

Subsidiary Coins.	Opium Quotation.
Discount per \$100	Aug. 1.
Chinese ... 20 cts. pieces \$7 5/16%	Malwa, New ..... \$3,200 per 100 lbs.
Chinese ... 10 " \$7 5/8	Malwa, Old ..... 3,300
Hongkong 20 " \$6 1/4	Patna, New ..... 4,125 per 100 lbs.
Hongkong 10 " \$7 1/4	Patna, Old ..... 3,975
	Banaras, New ..... 3,800
	Banaras, Old ..... 3,825

## SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS	SA-SALE	B-BUYERS
Stocks & Paid up Value.	Closing	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.
BANKS.	1000	
Hongkong & Shanghai \$125	\$800 b.	£2/5/- at ex 2 1/2 equal to
Canton	\$297 b.	\$21.71 for 1/2 year
North China	\$1137 b.	ending 31/12/12
Unions	\$100 \$786 a.	\$18 for 1913
Yangtzes	\$250 \$190	Final of 10 p.c. making
China Fires	\$20 \$147 b.	20 p.c. for 1911
Hongkong Fires	\$50 \$357 b.	Final of \$20 making \$50
China & Manilla	\$25 \$10	for 1911 and Interim
Douglas Steamship	\$50 \$394 1/2	of \$30 for 1912
Steamboats	\$15 \$28 b.	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for</



## SOTTO FREE.

(Continued from page 1.)

and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for the establishment of Civil Government and for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of the said Islands in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. From time to time Congress has extended the operation of various laws of the United States such as those for Extradition and Rendition of Foreign Criminals. It has passed various acts for the Government of the Philippines such as that establishing a system of customs duty in the Philippines. The absolute control of the Philippines is in the Congress. There is no Sovereignty in the Philippines outside of that of the United States. The Philippines have no voice in the government of the United States except that they have two delegates in the Congress of the United States and there are other disabilities applying to such territory but with these limitations they are a part of the United States.

Mr. Anderson also gave evidence as follows: "I gave evidence in the Police Court (in the former proceedings) that the Philippine Islands were not a Colony nor dependency but that it was a constituent part of the United States of America for Extradition purposes." Whether Mr. Anderson when he used the words "constituent part of the United States of America" was referring to Section 25 or not I am unable to say. It is obvious what he meant was that the Philippine Islands were an integral part of the territory of the United States. I had already given my opinion that these words "constituent part of the United States" refer as regards Section 25 to Foreign dependencies and to Foreign dependencies alone. I would at this stage refer to the portion of the judgment of Sir Francis Piggott on page 143 "It is conceivable that a distant island

might be so incorporated as to form an integral part of the territory of the United States: it is equally conceivable that it should be treated as separate country altogether under the Sovereignty of the United States: something that is quite different from a colony as we understand it." The late Mr. Justice Stephens in his "History of the Criminal Law of England" in Vol II page 67 refers to the Extradition Act of 1870 as follows:—

The act of 1870 is singularly ill arranged. It nowhere enacts in terms that the persons charged with certain offences may be surrendered. This, which is the leading object of the act, is effected in the following roundabout way. S. 6 enacts that "where this act applies in the case of any foreign state, every FUGITIVE CRIMINAL of that state who is in England shall be liable to be apprehended and surrendered." S. 28 defines a "fugitive criminal" to mean a person accused of an "extradition crime." An "extradition crime," is defined by the same section to mean a crime which if committed in England would be a crime described in the first schedule, and this schedule states what the crimes are.

His Worship after a careful analysis of the *Habeas Corpus* Act said he would have to discharge the defendant.

## BUNKERS

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A. BUNE

## POST OFFICE.

The Montague with the Canadian mail, and mail from London via Siberia of Friday, the 1st inst., leaves Shanghai on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 10 a.m. and may be expected to arrive here on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at daylight.

## MAILS CLOSE.

Saigon—Per Sibir, 16th Aug., 5 p.m.  
Shanghai and North China, (Europe via Siberia)—Per Linan, 16th August, 5 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Kueichow, 16th Aug., 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow via Tamsui—Per Soshu Maru, 17th Aug., 9 a.m.

Straits, Ceylon and India via Bombay—Per Jinsen Maru, 18th Aug., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Choyang, 18th inst., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Fookchow—Per Haiyang, 19th inst., 10 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki and Seattle—Per Minnesota, 19th Aug., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Taming, 19th inst., 3 p.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples—Per Princess Alice, 20th August, 9 a.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Namur, 20th inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 20th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Hangsang, 21st inst., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Anhui, 21st Aug., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—Per Haitan, 22nd Aug., 10 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Lovat, 22nd Aug., 1 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria and Tacoma—Per Canada Maru, 23rd inst., noon.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, & South America, Canada via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per Mongolia, 23rd Aug., noon.

Philippine Islands—Per Yuen-sang, 23rd August, 1 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Chenan, 23rd Aug., 5 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per Changsha, 25th inst., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Zafiro, 25th August, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow—Per Haijing, 26th August, 10 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per Kumano Maru, 26th Aug., 10 a.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseille (Late Letters 11 to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents). (Letters posted in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—Per Chilli, 26th August, 11 a.m.

Straits and Sourabaya—Per Onsang, 26th August, 1 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle Wash—Per Tamba Maru, 26th inst., 3 p.m.

Straits—Per Miyasaki Maru, 26th inst., 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empress of Japan, 17th August, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands Australia, Timor, Tasmania & New Zealand via Thursday Islands—Per Nikko Maru, 27th Aug., 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Yap, Angaur, Samar, Maroon, Fred, Wilhelmshafen, Rabau, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Tasmania, New Zealand, South and West Australia via Brisbane—Per Prinz Waldemar, 6th Sept., 8 p.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,356. Pennefather, 15th inst.—Oebu, Iloilo and Manila 12th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Tooshin, Chi. s.s. 578. O. Hoeg, 15th inst.—Kwangyen 18th inst., Stone.—A. Bune.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,452. A. G. Stevens, 15th inst.—San Francisco 10th July, Gen.—S. Momo.

Jinsen Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,246. J. C. Richard, 15th inst.—Moji 10th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Ohsang, Eng. s.s. 1,787. M. Ploek, 15th inst.—Samarang 6th inst., Sugar.—J. M. & Co.

Bohemia, Aust. s.s. 4,300. Merans, 15th inst.—Shanghai 12th inst., Gen.—P. W. & Co.

Hupei, Br. s.s. 1,205. Tucker, 15th inst.—Amoy 15th inst., Ballast.—B. & S.

Tjikini, Dut. s.s. 847. A. W. La Rooy, 15th inst.—Batavia 8th inst., Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Yingohow, Br. s.s. 1,223. Wm. McIntosh, 15th inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.

Lovat, Br. s.s. 3,901. R. Glegg, 15th inst.—Kobe 10th inst., Gen.—D. & Co.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739. A. Marquerite, 16th inst.—Haiphong 14th inst., Gen.—A. R. Martry.

Mongolia, Amer. s.s. 8,700. Emery Rice, 16th inst.—San Francisco 14th inst., Gen.—P. M. S. & Co.

Indraghiri, Br. s.s. 3,600. W. E. Kelway, 16th inst.—Shanghai 12th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Sibir, Russ. s.s. 1,857. K. Levonius, 16th inst.—Shanghai 12th inst., Tea.—B. & Co.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

August 15.

Indraghiri for New York. Nile for San Francisco.

August 16.

Signal for Haiphong. American for K. C. Wan. Bohemia for Trieste.

Tooshin for Faurang. Sikiang for Haiphong. Haimun for Swatow.

Empire for Melbourne. Loongang for Manila. Yatehing for Calcutta.

Kotohira Maru for Newchwang. Jinsen Maru for Bombay.

Fukui Maru for Wakamatsu. Soshu Maru for Canton.

Shoohu Maru for Tamsui. Sibir for Saigon.

## DEPARTED.

August 16.

Michael Jensen for Bangkok. Wing Sang for Hongay.

Kueichow for Canton. Rubi for Iloilo.

Tjimanook for Batavia. Wongkoi for Bangkok.

Haiching for Fookchow. Kyoda Maru for Canton.

Glendalook for Singapore. Cheongshing for Tientsin.

Taishun for Shanghai. Sungkiang for Haiphong.

Hunfeld for Vladivostok. Delta for Bombay.

Bombay Maru for Kobe.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Nippon Maru, arrived 15th inst., from San Francisco.

Ascuncion, Mrs. Gunther, A. S. Hogg, J. D. Hass, E. B. Bingham, Mrs. Julia, Rev. F. R. Mathias, Capt. G.

Cotton, S. H. Driver, P. J. W. Driver, Mrs. P. J. W.

Dobbins, Mr. & Silva, Mrs. L. Mrs. J. L. M. de.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Rubi, departed from Hongkong, 15th inst., for Manila.

Beach, Mrs. O. Lei Yin, Mrs. Bennett, E. Liong Chin, Cendy, A. Lam Yin.

Chui Fan, Noor Dhin, Carter, J. H. Ong Sang, Jeffrey, Mr. & Ong Chat.

Mrs. E. J. Singh, B. Laasala, Capt. R. Wong Kwok M. Lung.

Lei Ah Cuan, Mr. Wong Kwong & Mrs. Lun, Mr. & Mrs. Wong Woa.

## TIDE TABLE.

11th Aug. to 17th August, 1913.

Time	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
1st Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
2nd Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
3rd Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
4th Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
5th Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
6th Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
7th Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
8th Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
9th Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
10th Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
11th Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
12th Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
13th Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
14th Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
15th Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
16th Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
17th Aug.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 12.39.—Pressure has increased considerably in the north, the depression having passed into the Pacific. It has decreased considerably over Formosa and N. Luzon. The typhoon at 6 a.m. this morning was in the neighbourhood of Aparri, still travelling W.N.W. at the rate of about 12 miles in hour.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast. N.W. winds veering to N. or N.E. & freshening; fine at first, afterward cloudy.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. N. winds, strong.

2 Formosa Channel. N. to N.E. winds, freshening.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 16th August, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Wostock 7a 29.8 68 100 0 c

Nemuro 6a 29.85 78 100 0 c

Hakodate 29.85 78 100 0 c

Tokio 29.93 78 100 0 c

Kochi 29.91 78 100 0 c

Nagasaki 29.91 78 100 0 c

K'shima 29.93 78 100 0 c

Oshima 29.93 78 100 0 c

Naha 29.87 78 100 0 c

Ishijima 29.74 78 100 0 c

Bonin Is. 30.6 78 100 0 c

Chetoo 29.71 78 86 100 0 c

Whaiwei 29.71 78 86 100 0 c

Hankow 29.81 79 95 100 0 c

Iohang 29.83 81 100 0 c

Shanghai 29.81 79 95 100 0 c

Gutzlaff 29.83 81 100 0 c

Sharp P. 7a 29.74 85 100 0 c

Amoy 6a 29.73 84 80 100 0 c

Swatow 29.68 80 91 100 0 c

Taihou 5a 29.68 80 91 100 0 c

Tainan 29.69 78 100 0 c

Koshun 29.57 78 100 0 c

P'lores 29.56 78 100 0 c

Canton 29.56 78 100 0 c

H'kong 6a 29.68 80 92 100 0 c

Gap Rock 29.66 78 100 0 c

Macao 29.68 80 100 0 c

Wuchow 29.68 80 100 0 c

Pakhoi 29.68 80 100 0 c

Hoihow 29.68 80 100 0 c

Phulien 6a 29.70 79 100 0 c

Tourane 29.72 81 100 0 c

C. St. J. 29.62 78 100 0 c

Aparri 29.69 78 100 0 c

Manila 29.62 78 100 0 c

Legaspi 29.69 78 100 0 c

Iloilo 29.68 80 100 0 c

Bacolod 29.68 80 100 0 c

Cebu 29.61 86 100 0 c

Labuan 29.61 86 100 0 c

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong, Observatory, July, 18.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet, 0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

7 Direction of Wind, to two points.

8 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

9 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet, 0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

10 Direction of Wind, to two points.

11 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

12 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet, 0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

13 Direction of Wind, to two points.

14 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

15 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet, 0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

16 Direction of Wind, to two points.

17 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

18 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet, 0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

19 Direction of Wind, to two points.

20 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

21 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet, 0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

22 Direction of Wind, to two points.

23 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

24 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet, 0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

25 Direction of Wind, to two points.

26 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

27 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet, 0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

28 Direction of Wind, to two points.

29 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

30 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet, 0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

31 Direction of Wind